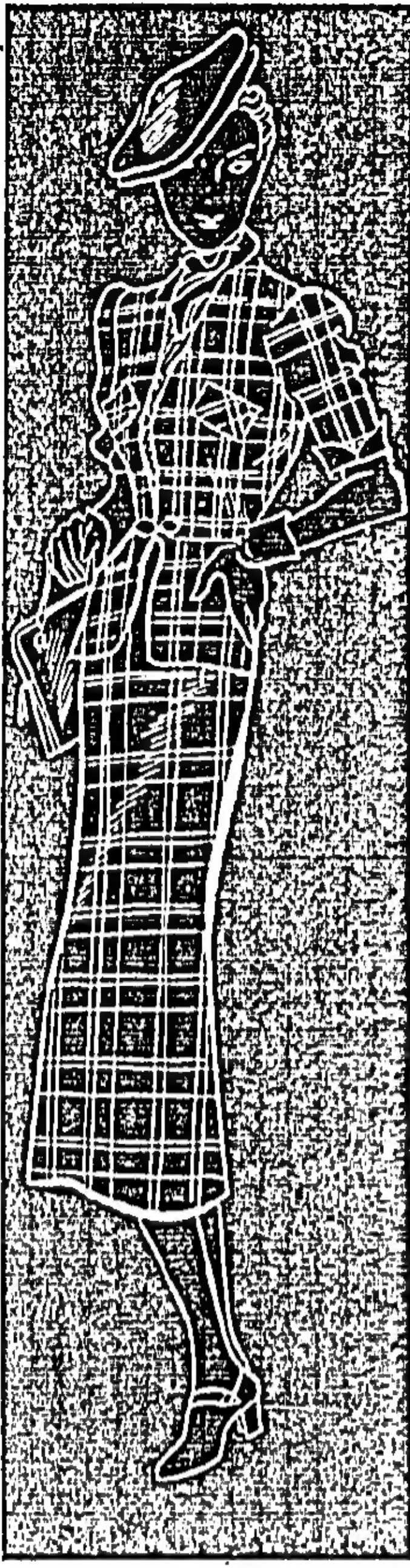
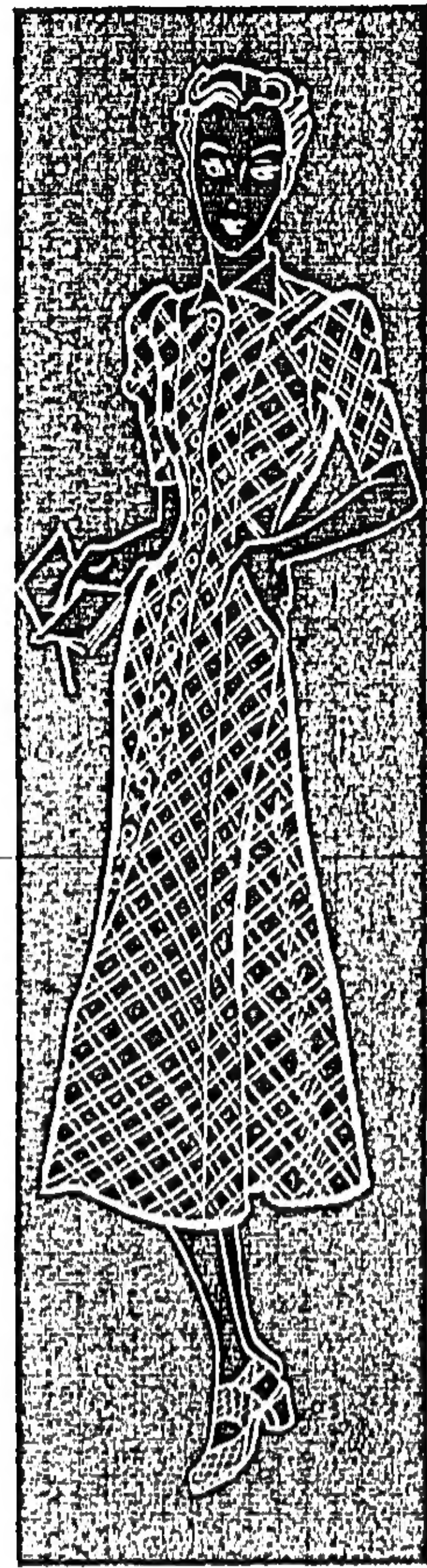
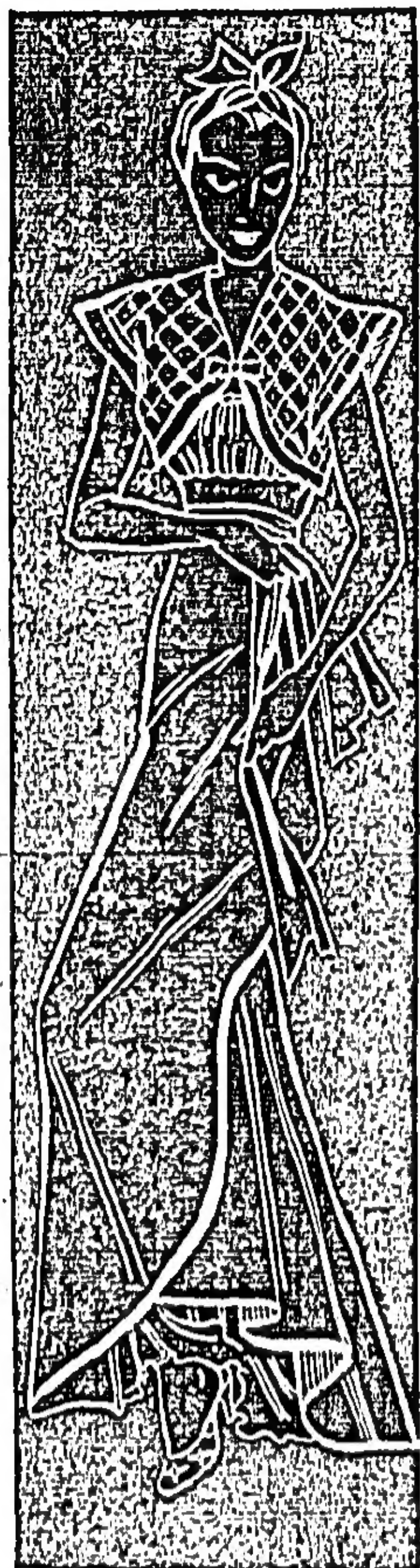


A woman in the thirties as she appeared to five people in one day...



8 a.m.

As her maid
sees her

11.30 a.m.

As her cook
saw her

12.30 p.m.

As her garage
man saw her

4 p.m.

As usherette
saw her

THE MAID:
8 a.m. Good morning, madam. It's not so warm to-day. Perhaps madam will have the new bed jacket? It will be warmer, being quilted.

I was looking round the shops my afternoon out. Quilted taffeta is definitely the thing. And that colour especially. Cyclamen pink they call it. Let me help you into it, madam. There.

Your hand mirror? The blue tulle tied up like that on top is quite the most satisfactory way madam has found for doing her hair at night.

I have put the dressing gown skirt over the chair. One of madam's best inspirations to have the taffeta skirt made to swathe on below the bolero. Makes a complete dressing-gown. Madam will have the blue and pink ones?

I have a favour to ask. If I might look at madam's new nightie to copy for my trousseau. Madam is a ninon, but I could make it in other materials.

It's so pretty—blue, bound with cyclamen. What style is it called? Square-necked, gathered up high at the waist like that? Empire?

Shall I draw the curtains, madam? It's a fine morning. I think the sun is going to shine, after all.

THE COOK:
11.30 a.m. Here she comes. Get a move on, Kitty, you've not started the potatoes yet. And there's nothing for you to see this morning, because she's got her overall on.

Oh, all right, house jacket then, you and your fancy names. Fine feathers make fine birds, and you and the missus may look hoity-toity mincing round the kitchen, but you're both of you good for nothing.

Look out of the window and see for yourself. She's talking to Smith by the celery bed.

It's only a green and white check gingham coat with buttons down the front and a belt. It's lined up with plain green gingham. I saw 'em come back from the laundry. And she's got them silly string-topped slippers on she brought back from foreign parts. She'll catch her death of cold.

THE GARAGE MAN:
12.30 p.m. Did you have a good look, Kathleen? Seemed a bit of all right to me, but I won't be able to explain it to the missus if I don't get it down on a bit of paper.

Now, then, off we go. What was her hat like? Flat, large beret, colour London tan. O.K.

THE USHERETTE:
4 p.m. Shoes, kid leather, same colour, medium heel. Yes, I've got that down. She always wears decent shoes when she's driving, I'll say that for her.

Now what? Suit checked flannel. Stuff beige, with lines of dark green, tailored, but with short sleeves with little cuffs. Waistcoat dark green, gloves long green thick suede gauntlets. Yes, I've got that. Those were sensible for driving, too.

The missus always wants to know what she had on. I like all that stuff she puts on her face. On her, mind you I'd give the missus something to remember it by if she tried it on.

THE Usherette:
4 p.m. It's her on the third row, four on from the middle, I mean. You can see she's every inch a lady. She always comes to a matinee when we've got a new show. I've noticed her before. Always wears black. Very quiet but well cut.

Now if I had a lot of money, that's the way I'd dress. Look, she's just getting up now. See that frock? It's as plain as maybe, but it looks swell.

New bracelet length sleeve she's got. And I like that neck. I like those little gathers, held together by the gold clip. Gives a bit of fullness in front. She's got her touch of colour well into the scheme with that

yellow and black chiffon veil on the turban, and the yellow embroidered stars on her bodice.

Can you see her shoes? Yes, I might have guessed she'd have those new high-pointed vamps. And what a nice bag, with the latest thing in long handles. Cool. Some people are lucky.

THE HUSBAND:
8 p.m. Another new dress darling? I say, you're going it rather, aren't you? How much was it? Well, I don't call that dear compared with some of them, though it always beats me where they put it.

I suppose that shiny stuff, sequins, or whatever they call them, round the waist are expensive. But gipsies wear them, don't they?

I think that dark blue is rather your colour, darling. Do you remember one of your honeymoon frocks was the same? Goes with your dark hair somehow.

The Philippines are a bit late, aren't they? You'll knock old ma Phillips a mile when she sees that. She's always too bare and done up when they come just to dine quietly, don't you think?

I like that frock of yours because it's all one colour, and slinky, and the sleeves are pretty. Wasn't that the bell?

Rose Marie Hodgson.



8 p.m.

Her husband
saw her



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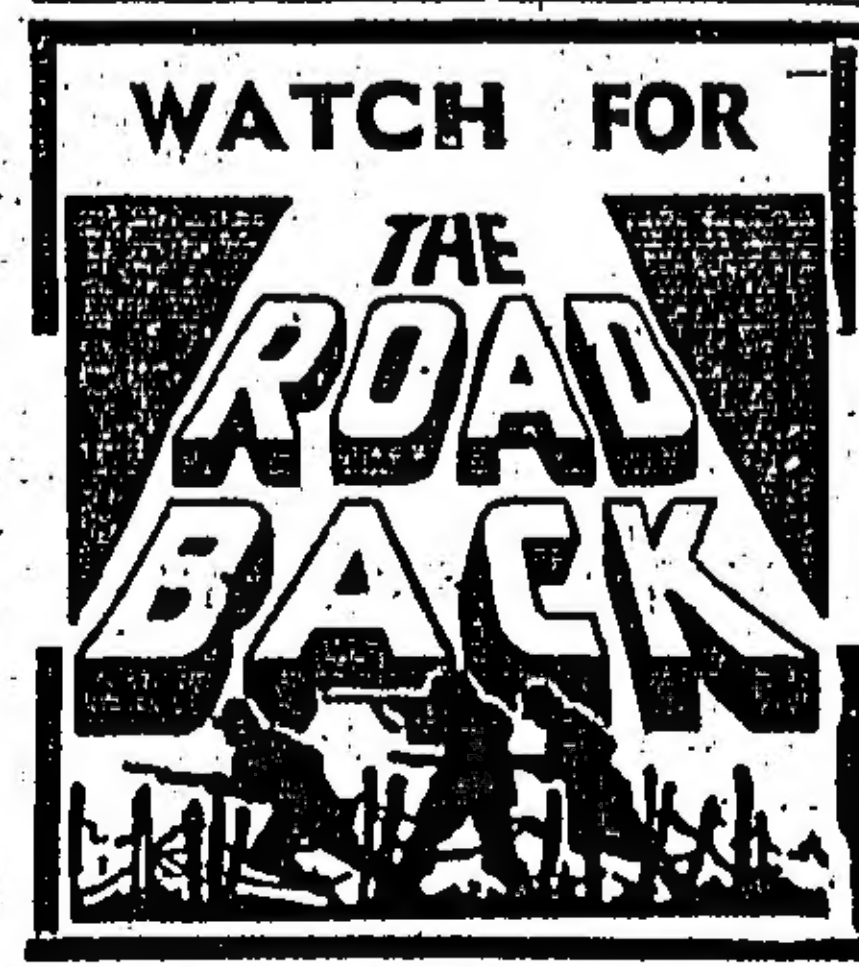
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MYSTERY OF BEAUTY'S FATE IN JEALOUSY KILLING

Spirit Warning By Telephone Of Impending Death

Twenty-eight-year-old Grace Cameron, Tyneside-born wife of a Turkish Cypriot at the Casino in Vienna, and her four-year-old son, are the victims of a drama suggesting occult influences, says the Vienna correspondent of The People.

Ismet Dzhino, the husband, is the son of a Turkish Colonel of a noble family who, in the Gallipoli campaign, killed Grace Cameron's father—an officer in the Durham Light Infantry.

After the war he visited England to seek the family of the man he had killed in the hope of passing on to them souvenirs of the dead man. His son, then about fourteen, accompanied him.

He was successful in his quest, and the two families kept up correspondence afterwards.

INORDINATE JEALOUSY

Some years later, the son of the Turkish Colonel married the daughter of the British officer, and they were happy for some time, despite the inordinate jealousy of the husband. Recently a fortune-teller consulted by the wife warned her that death awaited her if she did not break with her husband. There was a break, but the husband prevailed on the wife to return to him on the understanding that there would be no more accusations of infidelity.

On the night before the tragedy the woman was called on the phone by someone who claimed to be speaking for the fortune-teller. She was told that unless she left the house at once she and her son would be murdered.

Attempts have been made to trace the source of this message, but, so far as the telephone authorities can say, no call of any kind was put through to the number in question that night.

FIT OF JEALOUSY

Next day the husband returned to the house in one of his fits of insane jealousy. There was a scene and he produced a revolver, killing her and their son and then shooting himself. It now transpires that the fortune-teller had told the victim that she would receive a warning through the telephone from the spirit world when danger threatened her.

Marcel Made £40,000 Out Of His "Waves"

Paris. A *BUST* of Marcel, who created the "Marcel wave," is to be unveiled at the home for retired hairdressers, which he endowed with part of his fortune, at Parnain, in the Oise Valley.

Marcel used to charge fivepence for crimping hair. Then he developed his scissor-like curling iron and saved £40,000 in ten years. He retired in 1927.

£50,000 NOTES VANISH: NO CLUE

LONDON'S perfect crime—the theft of the £50,000 Avonmore collection of banknotes, unsaleable in the open market—was discovered recently.

The collection of 70,000 notes, in 110 leather-bound books, vanished from the home—one of a row of three-storyed villas in Avonmore-road, W., near Olympia—of Mr. Frederick Ernest Catling.

There was nothing to show how the thieves entered the house. There were no fingerprints; no marks on any window. No one heard a sound. The 6 ft. high 4 ft. broad steel, asbestos-lined safe had been neatly forced open. It had an ordinary patent lock.

Auburn-haired Fred Catling, young cinema proprietor son of Mr. F. E. Catling, told the story of the theft while Scotland-yard detectives minutely examined the house.

OWNER AWAY

"My father, since an illness, has lived at Worthing. I live at Chiswick. This house is often unoccupied. It is being renovated. Three workmen have keys besides myself. I left the house last night at 8.15, the workmen quarter of an hour later. The collection was in a ground floor back room."

"Mr. McPherson, my foreman, came to my house at 12.15 to-day. The windows were fastened, the door was locked. It is not possible to get in by the back way."

"He telephoned to me to say the safe was forced open, the collection gone. I telephoned to my father. He was broken-hearted. It took six men to move the safe. One man alone could hardly have loaded the 110 volumes into a car without assistance."

"Detectives have a complete catalogue and description of the notes. They are being circulated to every dealer."

"My father was offered £35,000 for it by a collector, but he values it at £50,000."

Mr. Catling said: "This is a loss, not only to me, but to the nation. It is the only collection of its type in the world. Not even the Bank of England has so complete a collection of banknotes."

The collection's face value is ten thousand million pounds. It contains the first banknote—printed on mulberry leaves by Kublai Khan during the Yuan Dynasty 700 years ago.



Amelito Battisti, Uruguayan gambler, lost a fortune at Biarritz, France, in 1929, recouped it in Cuba and South America, and went back to Biarritz to get revenge. This time he lost more than \$370,000.

Test Pilot Crashes To Death

The Chief test pilot of the De Havilland Aircraft Company, Mr. R. J. (Bob) Waigh, was killed recently when the tiny student-built T.K. 4 monoplane crashed near Hatfield Aerodrome almost on the eve of an attempt to establish two new world speed records.

Waigh planned to make his record attempt on the following Monday: he took the machine up to fly over the course from Hatfield via Duxford and Hemlow back to Hatfield.

He had taken-off only four minutes before and had made two circuits of the aerodrome. The machine was making a steeply banked turn when it crashed to the ground beyond the boundary of the aerodrome.

The T.K. 4 is the fourth of a series of machines built by the students of the De Havilland Technical School for the King's Cup.

It was the smallest and one of the fastest aeroplanes ever built for the race. Although it did not get a place in the King's Cup air race last month, the T.K. 4, piloted by Mr. Waigh, averaged 230 m.p.h. over the course.

Only 27 Robert John Waigh joined the De Havilland Company as a ground engineer in 1928. He began flying in 1932 and succeeded Captain H. S. Broad as the company's chief test pilot.

YACHT AT MERCY OF HURRICANE

Log Of Endeavour I Reveals Grim Tale

London, Oct. 2.

The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post to-day publishes extracts from a log of the voyage of the yacht Endeavour I. from America, which ended at Gosport yesterday.

Mr. Ted Heard, son of Capt. Heard, her master, kept it in a loose-leaf notebook, describing in terse sea language the breaking of the towing hawser in a hurricane, after which the world was without news of the yacht for 13 days.

Following is the log:

Sept. 12.—Endeavour I, having connected up her towing hawser with Viva, the motor yacht, weighed anchor at 2 p.m. and left Newport, Rhode Island, for home.

Sept. 13.—Hard rain all night. Sky looking bad. Wind moderate. 2.34 miles out from Brenton Reef L.V. 1.45 p.m. sea making. We called up Viva to reduce speed to nine knots as ship was beginning to pitch badly. 6 p.m. Wind freshening from S.E. and big sea running.

SEA ANCHOR READY

Called up Viva to reduce speed to five knots. Got sea anchor ready in case of emergency. Called up Viva and told her if the storm became so bad that we had to slip we would ride to sea anchor. At 10.30 p.m. wind reached hurricane force. Ship all awash. Impossible to get forward to cut adrift tow rope. Hard driving rain with vivid flashes of lightning and thunder. Had all sails stowed except the mizzen.

11.30 p.m. ship began to make stern way. Either tow rope had parted or Viva had cut us adrift. Ship out of control. Let go the sea anchor. At midnight we lost the wheel. All hands went below and ship was battered down. We kept mizzen set to keep ship afloat. So we left her to ride it out.

Sept. 14.—3 a.m. wind had abated and veered S.W. When dawn came at 5.30 a.m. found ship had rode out gale very well and no damage was done. 9 a.m. called up Viva on radio, but got no reply.

7.30 a.m. started to get tow rope aboard. About 70 fathoms (420 ft.) was hanging over the bows. After a hard struggle we succeeded and found that Viva had cut away.

[Note:—It was afterwards found that the 91a. rope hawser had not been cut, but had parted, leaving about 30 fathoms hanging astern of the Viva. It was a new hemp hawser, and had not a wire core.]

SEAPLANE SIGHTED

10 a.m.—Clear sky and local S.W. wind. Still trying to get in touch with Viva. Decide to wait and let her locate us. Later we thought it best to take advantage of fair wind, therefore set trysail and staysail, and at noon put ship on her course for home—E.S.E.

Sept. 15.—Wind dropping. Ship rolling rather heavily. Trysail hanks (attaching sail to mast) began to break away. Lowered trysail for repairs. At noon a seaplane passed us flying very low West.

Sept. 16.—Wind light. Set light stay sail. Weather fine. Masthead went aloft to overhaul rigging and cross-tree guys.

Sept. 17.—Wind inclined to work round to East. Ship just rolling along. 7.80 miles from Brenton Reef L.V. and a big wave, rolling all up the sails. Progress slow, with head-winds and light rain showers.

Sept. 18.—Light winds in morning. Patches of fog. One water tank empty. At midnight a calm. Ship lost steerage way and rolling heavily.

FIRST SHIP SIGHTED

Sept. 19.—6 a.m. very foggy. Fog lifting and we sighted a three-masted schooner—the first ship we have been seen so far. The wind backing N.W. at 11 a.m., called all hands on deck to set the squaresail. New running into a big southerly swell.

1.30 p.m. Stowed trysail as fore-rope was chafing badly. Had to unbend trysail and set on the hank. This job done 3.30 p.m., bent trysail and stowed on boom. Ship rolling heavily and not making much headway.

Sept. 20.—Little wind all backing West. Ship just got steerage way. Later, little breeze making S.W. Ship making better headway. Altered course S.E. by E. and tried to pick up seaplane track, hoping to get reported. We are now 1,134 miles from Newport, 1,059 to Scitilles, 11 p.m. lost fog fan and fixed new one. Midnight, good going.

Sept. 21.—Weather showery. Average speed 10½ knots. Moderate gale. Ship lurching heavily, with beam sea. 2 p.m. weather conditions ideal. Set big staysail.

8.15 p.m. received news bulletin from England for first time. Surprised to hear that American coastguards had been searching for us and had given up, thinking we had foundered. Tapped out message that we were all well, hoping that it would be picked up.

Sept. 22.—Heavy rain. Wind light. Watch looking out for passing steamers.

Sept. 23.—Heavy rain. Wind veering N.W. Gybed over, ship making better course for home. Distance from Newport 1,820 miles, to Bishop Rock, Scitilles, 974.

CALLED ALL HANDS

Sept. 24.—Wind veered N.W. Nice breeze. Weather very fine. 708 miles from Bishop Rock.

Sept. 25.—Noon. Bishop Rock bearing N. 83½ E. 038 miles. Altered course E. by S. Ship broaching to, so lowered mizzen to ease steering. Lowered big staysail and set small one. 3.30 p.m., called all hands to lower and reef the trysail. At 4 p.m. took in jib. Moderate gale. Midnight, wind having moderated, set squaresail and lowered staysail and trysail.

Sept. 26.—Wind veered W.N.W. 10 a.m. wind X.N.W. and light, set jib. Better breeze. Bishop Rock bears N. 85 E. 475 miles. Midnight calm, big swell, ship rolling heavily.

Sept. 27.—2 a.m. calm, ship rolling heavily. Daybreak, East wind making. Lowered squaresail, set trysail and big staysail. At 10.20 a.m. British tanker Cheyenne overtook us. Hoisted signals to her to report as at Lloyd's by wireless; spoke to her by megaphone to report us all well; and Cheyenne proceeded on her course.

Sept. 28.—Light and variable winds. Bishop Rock N. 68 E. 252 miles. Head winds, ship lurching to windward.

Sept. 29.—Light S.E. winds. Passed several French fishing smacks. Found log rotator was missing. 1 p.m. Belgian tanker s.s. Esso diverted her course to cross us, asked for our signal number. We hoisted G.W.S.F. and signalled "report us by wireless." She wished us "bon voyage" and proceeded on her course.

Sept. 30.—12.15 a.m. sighted Bishop Rock, 1.30 a.m. Bishop Rock bearing. 6.45 a.m. sighted Lizard. 9.15 a.m. Lizard abeam. Course East. 10 a.m. several aeroplanes located us. 5.30 p.m. Start Point.

Capt. Heard, describing the hurricane to Major Heckstall-Smith, Yachting Correspondent of The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, with whom he has sailed for many years, said: "There was a tremendous sea and the strongest wind I have ever encountered. The worst of the hurricane was over in three hours. In the middle of it the little mizzen was most useful in keeping us riding to it."

"It stopped there?" asked Major Heckstall-Smith. "I wonder it did for it is not too slanting in appearance and is in a narrow part of the ship."

"It not only held, it did splendid work, being the only sail we had on her," replied Capt. Heard. "She rode it out well, and I never had any fear for her."

"One thing important to yachtsmen in the hard conditions of an ocean voyage: the rubber mastband at the deck which racing yachts use, is not nearly so good as old-fashioned wooden mast wedges."

After the low-rope parted, added Capt. Heard, there was such a deluge of water on deck that from midnight to noon the following day they were unable to go on deck to haul the hawser aboard.

A table of Endeavour I's daily runs shows that she made 237 miles on Sept. 21 and 227 on the following day.

Book Only Author Can Read

Manila. A BOOK has just been completed which only the author can read.

It is by Dr. Paul Vergosa, and is written in the Illigayon Script, ancient writing of Iloilo province, Philippine Islands.

Dr. Vergosa is probably the only man alive who understands this script. He has been studying it for years.

The characters of the script resemble those of the Chinese. They are written, starting from the bottom left-hand corner, upwards in horizontal columns.

The name of the new book is "Quezon and Camara—their Parallel Biographies."

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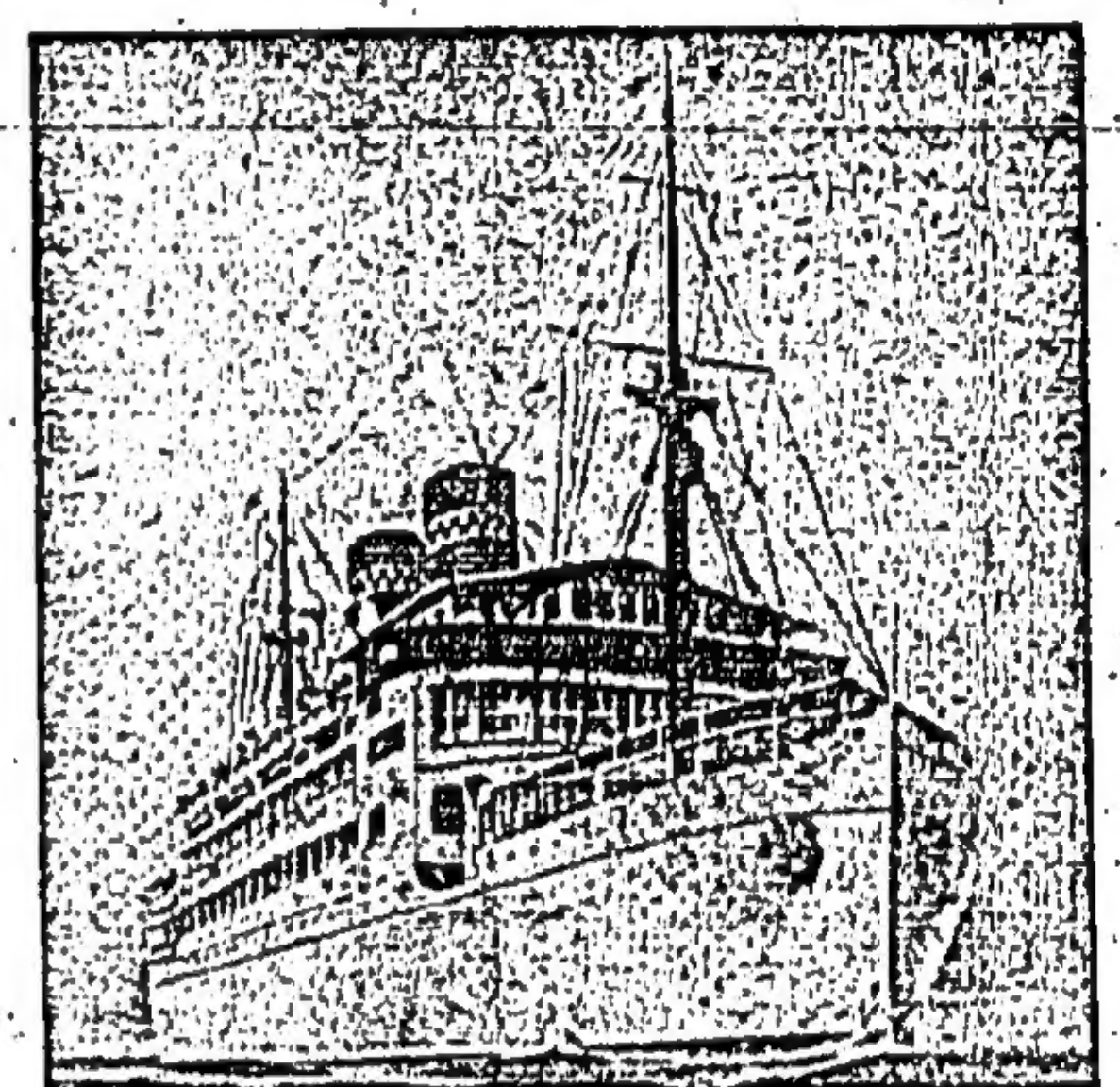
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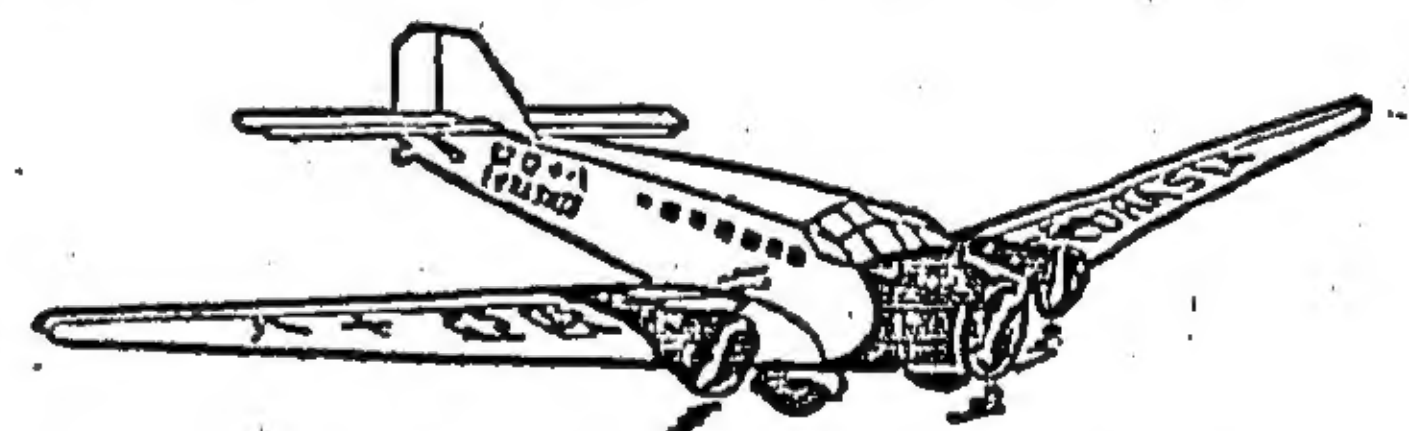
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"I began to get fat soon after I was married. Many women do. After two or three years, I began saying 'I must reduce!'—but I didn't. For several years longer I tried to get rid of my fat through diets and exercises. They didn't work, because I couldn't stick to them. Probably you know how it is. 'If you are fat and have tried to reduce by starving and muscular efforts, you'll realize how glad I was to be told about the BonKora reducing treatment. I got a bottle and took it according to directions. Results were apparent the first week, and in only ten weeks I was down to normal after losing 36 pounds! Hundreds of women who reduced with BonKora had the same experience. You can have a similar experience—and get rid of your fat—just as easily and quickly as they have. The BonKora treatment requires you to cut down on very fattening foods, but allows you to eat satisfying meals, of foods you like, while it is taking off your fat the quickest way. Don't hesitate because other reducing methods have failed. Users have said that BonKora took off 20, 30, 50 pounds after they had tried other ways in vain. BonKora is safe too. Contains no thyroid extract or dangerous drugs. Get a bottle of BonKora at your chemist and after a few days you will feel better, sleep better and enjoy life more fully. BonKora is not only a wonderful fat reducer but also tones up your system and builds up health and strength."

Get a bottle of BonKora at your chemist and after a few days you will feel better, sleep better and enjoy life more fully. BonKora is not only a wonderful fat reducer but also tones up your system and builds up health and strength."



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The old Moulin Rouge, once bright spot on the Butte Montmartre which played a dominating role in the amusement life of Paris is about to fade out of the picture of night life in the Seine city. After the depression it was turned out into a theatre and it has been sold to a commercial firm.

Runaway
Stolen
Car Hits
Babies

Ten-year-old Grace French was wheeling two babies in a perambulator in Bethnal Green, London, recently, when she heard a crash. Grace whipped round. Two cars had been in collision. One was charging drunkenly on to the pavement straight at her.

The little girl did not scream, but she tried to push the pram to safety. She failed. The bonnet of the car caught the front wheels of the pram, buckled them, and pinned Grace and the babies to the wall. Hold there helpless, scared, she saw three men jump from the car. They made no attempt to help her, but ran away.

BABY WAS ASLEEP
Grace and the babies were not hurt. Two women in the other car were cut and skinned. Grace said to a Daily Express reporter: "The two babies were Joan Fountain, aged three, and Vera Fountain, aged two. Joan was asleep when the car hit us, and she did not wake until the ambulance came. 'It has frightened me—I've never had an accident with the babies before because I am always careful. I hope it hasn't upset them. We all went to hospital just to make sure that we were all right.' The car had been reported stolen in the City."

Grandson Of
Gounod Dead

Paris, Oct. 23.
The death has occurred of M. Pierre Gounod, aged 69, the industrial leader and grandson of the composer Charles Gounod—United Press.

OLD MANILA RESIDENT
Mr. Fred C. Uhler, an oldtimer well-known in Army circles in Manila, died of heart trouble last week at Stenberg Hospital. He was 69 years old. He is survived by his wife, a son and daughter, all of whom reside at 151, Seque, Santa Ana.

Mr. Uhler enlisted in the U.S. Army on March 3, 1909. He went to the Philippines and fought during the Spanish-American War as well as during the Philippine Insurrection. He retired from the Army as first sergeant of cavalry on December 22, 1917. Uhler then became a civilian employee for the War Department in the Philippines from May 10, 1919 until his death.

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BRITISH ATTACK
ON AIR RECORD

Plane With Range
Of 8,000 Miles
AUSTRALIA ROUTE
FOR TEST

It is probable that before the end of the autumn Great Britain will make an attempt on the long-distance flight record at present held by Russia, writes the air correspondent of the London Sunday Times.

The Air Ministry has been criticized during the past year for not upholding British prestige by using all the available resources for winning races and to break existing records.

The height record was won by Flight Lieut. H. J. Adam in June with a margin of 2,575 ft. over the Italian, Lieut.-Colonel Pezoli. Yet, although the Air Force has had machines capable of breaking all long-distance records, no attempt was made.

OBJECTION OUT OF DATE

One reason was that the amount of work required in altering the machine for this special duty would entail the removal of skilled technicians from more urgent production.

This objection no longer holds good, for the Vickers Wellesley bomber, the machine concerned, is being delivered to the R.A.F. in increasing numbers. The use of one of them now would not affect production.

The Wellesley is constructed on the geodetic principle which, by making the aircraft much lighter, allows considerably heavier loads to be carried. When the prototype machine was made experiments showed that, if service loading were reduced, the range of the machine would be 8,000 miles.

If this can be achieved, it will be more than 1,300 miles in advance of the magnificent record set up by the Russian airmen. Gromov and Yermolov, in flight across the North Pole to San Jacinto.

SPEEDIER MACHINE
The average speed of the Russian machine, an Ant 25 monoplane, was approximately 100 m.p.h. as against Wellesley's cruising speed of 180 m.p.h. The maximum speed is 202 m.p.h. at 8,000 ft.

The Wellesley was designed as a long range bomber, its range in still air being 1,150 miles with full military load. The machine to make the attempt will be powered by a single Bristol Pegasus XX engine of more than 1,000 h.p.

The route over which the attempt is to be made has not yet been decided but it will probably be over the recognised air route towards Australia. This affords the longest direct line established across the world, being more than 10,000 miles.

One Drink
For One
Sandwich

—Bench Decision

It is an offence to serve more than one drink with a sandwich during the "drink-with-a-meal" extension granted to certain licensed houses. Brighton magistrates, sitting at the Argyle Mansions Hotel, Middle Street, Brighton, were fined £7 10s. for selling drink out of hours.

Her daughter, Miss Catherine Pitt, and a waiter, John Morris Thompson, were each fined £2 for aiding and abetting.

Defending counsel said there would be an appeal. He described the case as the first of its kind.

Police Constable Skelly said that he ordered a drink and a sandwich at the hotel. A short time after he had finished the sandwich he asked for—and was served with—another drink.

WHY NOT A BARREL?
Mr. C. G. T. Penfold, defending, said apparently the police contended that a man ordered a pint of beer with a sandwich there was no offence. If he had half a pint with a sandwich and another half a pint immediately afterwards, an offence would be committed.

"If," he said, "it is an offence to serve more than one drink with one sandwich, it may be that many licensed houses are committing offences."

"It would appear to be no offence to order and consume a barrel of beer with a sandwich provided the beer period ended, but to have another half a pint after the sandwich would be an offence."

A CRADLE OF THE
R.A.F.EGYPTIAN VISITORS
AT HALTON

APPRENTICES' EDUCATION

From an Aeronautical Correspondent

The new interest of Egypt in her own defence plans and in those measures taken under the recent treaty by Great Britain for the defence of British interests in the Eastern Mediterranean lent special significance to the visits paid yesterday by the party of Egyptian editors, now in England, to two stations of the Royal Air Force. One was a typical fighter station, at which some of the latest bombers had been assembled for the benefit of the visitors; the other was the establishment at which the fitter apprentices are trained for skilled service in the squadrons.

It may be accepted as natural that the school of apprentices should claim the first interest of these representatives of a nation which has still to construct a system for the rearing of generation after generation of skilled mechanic. At Halton they found 4,000 boys learning the crafts which will fit them to deal with the complicated structures of modern aeroplanes and with all the items of mechanical equipment that go with them. The practical training in the workshops was exactly what they had imagined to be the prelude to practical work in the squadrons. What they had not expected to find was a comprehensive system for laying foundations of intelligence and understanding on which to build skill in the handling of tools.

MORE THAN MECHANICS

There was proof enough in the schoolrooms and laboratories of how much more than a mechanic an aircraftman out of Halton should be. Electricity, the testing of metals, the principles of flight, the theory of petrol engines, and the making of scale drawings of engine and aeroplane parts are all included in the continuing education of young men who have mostly reached the standard of the school certificate before they win their way into Halton. Nor are matters of more general interest neglected. The boys are encouraged to study and to think for themselves, and some of the essays they produce on subjects wholly unconnected with flying and sailing were on view during yesterday's visit.

The thoroughness at this end of the air defence preparations and the determination to have aircraftmen capable of taking an intelligent interest in their work were well balanced by the proof of what the R.A.F. may do with its modern fighters. Here no bombers are stationed, but as the autumn mists began to lift a Bristol Blenheim was flown in from an aerodrome, a Fairey Battle from another, and an Armstrong Whitworth Whitley from a third. And by way of showing off the latest fighters a Gloster Gladiator was brought into the party.

IMPRESSIVE AIRCRAFT

These machines, of speeds between 210 and 260 miles an hour, were impressive. Most of the visitors were making their first acquaintance with these craft—and were the more interested in them because the Egyptian Air Force relies on Great Britain for its aircraft. Here were aeroplanes maintained and, in some cases, flown by ex-apprentices. The visitors looked wisely at the cradle of the Service's technical skill for the secret of the Service's high mechanical achievements lies quite definitely in the conclusion that, subject to apprenticeship training, the secret lay in evoking the interest of the boy by persuading him early of the interest to be found in the general scheme of things and in all that concerns his own part in it.

At Halton the guests were received by Group Captain H. Hammer and at Northolt by Wing Commander F. Vincent, who was assisted as guide by Wing Commander F. J. Vincent, the pilot of the Blenheim which came from Wyton, near Huntingdon. The visiting party consisted of Senator Kamil Bey Tabet, editor-in-chief of Al Mokatib; Senator Anton Bey Gemayel, editor-in-chief of Al Ahrar; Senator Dr. Hussain Haddad, editor-in-chief of As Siyasa; Mr. Abdel Latif Sedek, editor of Al Zaidan; co-proprietor of Al Millat Press; Karim Effendi Tabet, co-proprietor of Al Millat; Iskander Effendi Makarius, founder of the illustrated weekly Latifa at Mus-sawa.

WORLD LINK OF
AIR MAILS

250,000 LETTERS CARRIED
WEEKLY

HEAD OF SERVICE ON
8 YEARS' PROGRESS

THE growth of the air mail service is the special pride of Mr. Henry A. Crawford, chief superintendent of the foreign division of the G.P.O., London, who has retired after 40 years in the Post Office.

When Mr. Crawford was promoted eight years ago from the post office, Mount Pleasant, the air mail was capable of carrying only a few hundred letters.

"Now," he declared, "over 250,000 letters are sent by air mail weekly, including the Empire services to the North Atlantic flying averages I anticipate a great addition to the air mail facilities."

LETTERS SENT BY SUBMARINE
There are times when we have to enlist the assistance of all kinds

PLANE ATTACKS
ULSTER RIFLESJapanese Fire On
British PostRIFLEMAN KILLED;
WITNESSES' STORY

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (7.24 p.m.).
Rfn. W. McGowan, of the Ulster Rifles, died after admission to hospital to-day from bullet wounds received when he was machine-gunned in Keswick Road, on the western outskirts, by a Japanese plane.

The road, which forms part of the defence perimeter manned by the Ulsters, runs alongside the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Mr. J. T. Johns, *Reuter's* correspondent, was an eye-witness of the machine-gunning, which occurred inside the British defence sector.

"I was walking with my wife and dog in Keswick Road," he said, "when I saw a plane power-dive towards the British soldiers. We ran into a rice field and lay flat in a ditch and the soldiers hurried to the redoubts."

"About 20 British and American soldiers, who were riding, dismounted or were thrown off their horses at the sound of the machine-gunning. The plane blazed away and zoomed up, then circled and power-dived five times, blowing away with its machine gun. It swooped so low we were able to see the pilot's face."

Redoubt Was Objective

British military authorities state that the sanding redoubt near which McGowan was killed was definitely the objective of the Japanese plane, which opened fire from a very low altitude.

The N.C.O. in charge of the post, which was splintered with machine-gun bullets from the plane, ordered fire to be opened with a Lewis gun, but this was ineffective.

McGowan, who was shot in the head and chest, died on the way to hospital. He was 22 years of age and due to go home shortly.

Besides McGowan, four Chinese farmers in the vicinity were killed and six wounded.

Mr. Nicholson, United States Treasury agent, who was in Keswick Road at the time said: "The Japanese plane strafed everything along the road."

British quarters contend that the railway track alongside should have been quite clear an indication to the Chinese that they were machine-gunning the British defence sector.

Protest Expected

British authorities are expected to protest in the strongest terms over the incident.

A Japanese officer went to the British headquarters and expressed regret at the incident, but so far there has been no official formal apology.

Admiral Sugiyama, Chief of Staff of the Third Fleet, on behalf of Admiral Hasegawa, called on Admiral Little, British Commander-in-Chief, and expressed deep regret for the incident, which he said was caused by the Japanese mistaking the British for a Chinese post.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Okamoto, also called on the British Consul-General, Mr. Herbert Phillips. British headquarters assert that the Japanese plane made one or more deliberate attacks on a group of redoubts, including two women, who took refuge in the post at Keswick Road, where McGowan was on duty. Eye-witnesses agree that the plane flew as low as 100 feet and that the begoggled airmen could be clearly seen.

Just previous to the incident, Admiral Yamamoto, American Commander-in-Chief, made representations to Admiral Hasegawa; Japanese Commander-in-Chief, against numerous instances in which Japanese shells, anti-aircraft shrapnel and bombs from Japanese planes had fallen into the sector of the Settlement guarded by the United States Marines, with resultant loss of life and injury to non-combatants.

He pointed out that Japanese planes loaded with bombs had sometimes flown over that part of the Settlement and urged that steps be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.—*Reuter*.

of ships for mail-carrying." Mr. Crawford went on: "I remember on one occasion we had a big batch of letters for Tristan da Cunha, where ships call only a few times a year."

"We managed to get them on board a Dutch submarine, which was passing that way. The inhabitants of the island must have felt greatly impressed in having felt letters delivered in that way."

Mr. Crawford has one grievance against the letter-writing public. "Many do not realise," he said "that letters to Africa are sent now by air three times a week. Before, when they went by mail-boat, they had to be posted on Fridays. People can't get out of that habit, and as a result our air mail is inundated on that day."

Large Fleet
Cruising Off
South Coast

Canton River May
Be Opened Few
Days A Week

Canton, Oct. 25.

About twenty Japanese warships are cruising around Swatow, Amoy and Swabue (Sammel), and about ten have been seen off Waiyang, Chungshan, Tolshan, Chek Kai and Poo An.

A spokesman of the Garrison Command here stated to-day that the re-opening of the Pearl River is still under consideration and that a decision will be made shortly. The official hinted that the opening may be limited to certain days in the week.

The river steamer Sai On, of the Tung On Steamship Company, is expected to arrive here this afternoon from Hongkong, but how she will manage to go through the boom with her eight foot draught is not known.

Japanese warships skirting the Pearl River delta and near Castle Peak are expected to move towards Swatow during the manoeuvres of the British navy, which start to-day.—*International News Agency*.

VETERAN OF CHINA
WAR DIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

lin from 1920 to 1923. He was placed on the retired list in 1924.

Noted Figure In
Ship-Building

London, Oct. 24.

The death has occurred of Sir Joseph William Isherwood, Bart., at the age of 67.—*Reuter*.

Sir Joseph, prominently identified with ship-building, was Shipwright Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping from 1896 to 1907. He invented the Isherwood system of longitudinal construction for ships.

He was a member of the Worksop Company of Shipwrights, of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, and of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York.

The heir is Sir William Isherwood, who married Irene Jeanne Pitt-Rivers in 1932. They have two daughters.

CHIEFTAIN
MURDERED

Rangoon, Oct. 24.

The Sawba, or Chieftain, of the southern Shan State of Kengtung, was shot dead by an unknown assailant outside of his palace to-day.

The motive for the murder has not yet been ascertained, but all is quiet now.

The Mahadevi of Kengtung wife of the deceased, is returning to Burma from Singapore on Tuesday. It is thought that she is not yet aware of the tragedy.—*Reuter*.

CHOLERA IN HAIIPHONG

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Haiphong on account of cholera.

POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office at 5 p.m. on Friday, November 12, per s.s. "Comorin." The Public are kindly requested to post early.

The mail is due to arrive at London on December 17.

POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public are reminded that the postage on Printed Papers, Commercial Papers, Samples and Small Packages must be fully prepaid. Insufficiently prepaid Printed Papers etc. are not forwarded.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters, Postcards and Samples for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS

Shanghai	Sochow	October 25.
Shanghai and Swatow	Szechuen	October 25.
Manila	Troilus	October 25.
Straits, Manila and London Parcels		
London date, 10th September	Agamemnon	October 26.
Straits	Anshun	October 26.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 16th October	Imperial Airways Plane	October 26.
Calcutta and Straits	Shirala	October 26.
Japan	Takooka Maru	October 26.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	October 27.
Japan	Nagara Maru	October 27.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 20th October	Pan American Airways Plane	October 27.
Amoy	Yochow	October 27.
Saigon	Houtman	October 27.
Straits and Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers) London, 30th September and London Parcels—London date 23rd September	Ranchi	October 28.
Java	Tinegara	October 28.
Saigon	Carthage	October 29.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan (Seattle 10th October)	Pres. Doumer	October 29.
Manila	Neptuna	October 29.
Straits	Cremer	November 2.
Japan and Shanghai	Felix Roussel	November 2.
Straits	Menesieus	November 2.
Amoy	Nelous	November 2.
Japan	Sirdhana	November 2.
Australia and Manila	Africa Maru	November 3.
Canada, U.S.A., and Japan (Vancouver B.C., 10th October)	Tanda	November 3.
	Emp. of Russia	November 4.

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per Monday	Date and Time.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haikun	Mon., Oct. 25, 2.00 p.m.
Amoy and Foochow via Amoy	Anking	Mon., Oct. 25, 4.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Monroe	Mon., Oct. 25, 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Mon., Oct. 25, 4.30 p.m.
Japan	Sulsang	Mon., Oct. 25, 5 p.m.
Swatow and Shanghai	Kingyuan	Tues., Oct. 26, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for North China, Siam and Nanking (via Hankow) by the "Eurasia Airways Service" (To further points by surface transport as Services permit)	Reg.	Oct. 26, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow	Kwalsang	Tues., Oct. 26, 12.30 p.m.
Samsat and Wuchow	Chung On	Tues., Oct. 26, 5.00 p.m.

For	Per Tuesday	Date and Time.
Swatow and Foochow	Holloway	Wed., Oct. 27, 10.30 a.m.
Amoy and Bangkok	Kalgan	Wed., Oct. 27, 12.30 p.m.
Amoy and Shanghai	Ysian	Wed., Oct. 27, 3.30 p.m.
Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., G. and S. America, Canada and "Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 12th November—and "Europe via Siberia"	Pres. Hoover	Wed., Oct. 27, 4.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service" (Due San Francisco, 2nd Nov.)	Reg.	Oct. 27, 4.15 p.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.

For	Per Wednesday	Date and Time.
Swatow	Shantung	Fri., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 7th November	Imperial Airways Plane	Fri., Oct. 28, 9.30 a.m.
Japan and "Europe via Siberia"	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and "Europe via Vancouver B.C., (Parcels for Canada only) (Due Vancouver B.C., 17th Nov.)	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.

For	Per Thursday	Date and Time.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand, 10th November	Hongkong Maru	Thurs., Oct. 28, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Shantung	Fri., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 7th November	Imperial Airways Plane	Fri., Oct. 28, 9.30 a.m.
Japan and "Europe via Siberia"	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and "Europe via Vancouver B.C., (Parcels for Canada only) (Due Vancouver B.C., 17th Nov.)	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.

For	Per Friday	Date and Time.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand, 10th November	Hongkong Maru	Thurs., Oct. 28, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Shantung	Fri., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 7th November	Imperial Airways Plane	Fri., Oct. 28, 9.30 a.m.
Japan and "Europe via Siberia"	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and "Europe via Vancouver B.C., (Parcels for Canada only) (Due Vancouver B.C., 17th Nov.)	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.

For	Per Saturday	Date and Time.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand, 10th November	Hongkong Maru	Thurs., Oct. 28, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Shantung	Fri., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 7th November	Imperial Airways Plane	Fri., Oct. 28, 9.30 a.m.
Japan and "Europe via Siberia"	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and "Europe via Vancouver B.C., (Parcels for Canada only) (Due Vancouver B.C., 17th Nov.)	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.

For	Per Sunday	Date and Time.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand, 10th November	Hongkong Maru	Thurs., Oct. 28, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Shantung	Fri., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 7th November	Imperial Airways Plane	Fri., Oct. 28, 9.30 a.m.
Japan and "Europe via Siberia"	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and "Europe via Vancouver B.C., (Parcels for Canada only) (Due Vancouver B.C., 17th Nov.)	Reg.	Oct. 29, 8.30 a.m.
	Ord.	Oct. 29, 9.30 a.m.

For	Per Monday	Date and Time.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand, 10th November	Hongkong Maru	Thurs., Oct. 28, 10.30 a

BRITISH
PATIENCE
STRAINED

Italian Resistance
To Be Broken
Spanish Problem
Eludes Formula

London, Oct. 23.

Italy's announcement that there will be no further concessions has apparently wrecked the plan to give the civil war back to the Spaniards. The Russians are simultaneously pitted against Nazi, Fascist, Great Britain and France, and have refused to budge from their opposition to a token withdrawal of volunteers in equal numbers.

The deadlock is so unyielding that the Committee adjourned until Tuesday instead of Monday.

Informed circles admit that the negotiations are on the brink of collapse.

The Committee meeting on Tuesday will probably agree to report that it has failed to find a means for the withdrawal of volunteers.

Italy has tightened the deadlock, announcing that she refuses to be bound by any census of volunteers taken by the Non-Intervention Commission in Spain.

Before Tuesday, France will bring pressure on Russia to alter her stand. Britain is apparently losing patience and will attempt to break the Italian resistance.—United Press.

REFUGEES FROM GIJON

Hundred Thousand Italians
Fighting in Asturias

Paris, Oct. 23.

Fourteen members of the Asturian Government arrived at Dourne Nez, Finisterre, from Gijon aboard a sailing boat.

President Belarmino Tomas declared that there are 110,000 Italians fighting in Asturias, with their own headquarters staff, auxiliary services and aircraft.

The refugees hope to leave shortly for Valencia or Madrid.—Reuter.

ITALIAN FIGURES

Only 40,000 Volunteers Now
Fighting in Spain

Rome, Oct. 23.

The Italian Ambassadors to London and Paris have been instructed

PEN PROFITS

(Continued from Page 6.)

have the effect of increasing the public demand for such books.

An outstanding literary success from the financial point of view is more difficult to gain than ever before, but there are probably twenty times more people making a living by the pen nowadays than there were in the time of Sir Walter Scott.

Public taste in literature has undergone a great change as compared even with pre-war days, and books that would have been best sellers in the nineties, when Sir James Barrie was writing novels would now hardly sell a thousand copies.

Wealthy authors like Barrie, Kipling, and Hall Caine made their money in a less sophisticated age than the present, and the disillusioned post-war world has not yet produced an author who has made one half the money that Scott did in the days of the Regency and of George IV over a century ago.

Bernard Bland

to communicate officially to the British and French Governments that Italian volunteers in Spain total about 40,000.

An official agency communicate announcing the fact adds, "Anyone who says anything to the contrary knows he is lying."—Reuter.

CALL TO COLOURS

Biarritz, Oct. 23.

Under instructions of the Minister of the Interior, all Spanish men between the ages of 18 and 48 who have come to reside in France since the opening of the civil war are being notified that they must leave the country.

The order applies irrespective of the position or fortune of those concerned, but special circumstances will be considered.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEFENCES

Colonial Minister Requests

Re-inforcements

Paris, Oct. 23.

As a result of the Spanish and Oriental wars, the Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Marius Moutet, is reported to have asked the Cabinet to authorise a vote of 300,000,000 francs for re-inforcements for French Indo-China.

It is reported that M. Edouard Deladier, Minister of Defence, announced that he will visit Tunis to inspect the strengthening of the defence due to Italian concentrations in Libya.

Most of the Cabinet attended an unofficial meeting to discuss foreign affairs, non-intervention in Spain, repercussions in the Mediterranean and endorsement of communications through Italian seizure of the Balearic Islands.—United Press.

RADIO BROADCAST

(Continued from Page 7.)

Company; Orchestral—Evergreens Of Jax... Scott Wood and His Six Swingers; Humorous—The Lancashire Torador; The Window Cleaner (No. 2) (Formby, Gifford and Cliff)... George Formby and His Ukulele; Mandoline Solo—Serenata Medievale (Silvestri); La Java Du Ratakat; Giava Mozurka (Van Herck)... Prof. Giuseppe Gargano; Vocal—Darling, Je Vous Aime Beaucoup (Anna Sosenko); For Me, For You (Towers and Arden)... Hildegarde; Orchestral—Son Fernando—Tango (Codevilla); Punto Arenas—Tango (Codevilla)... Heinz Huppertz and His Orchestra; Novelty—Jack Hylton Throws A Party... Tommy Handley, Hilda Mundy and Billy Caryl, Peggy Dell, Tom Webster, Jack Barty Nelson, Keys, Freddie Fox, The Swingette and Jack Hylton's Boys; Orchestral—Songs Without Words—Potpourri... Marck Weber and His Orchestra.

11.00 Close down.

DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

7.30 a.m. The Violin Sonata of Corelli—1. 7.30 a.m. A Religious Service (Church of England), from St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.
8.22 a.m. English Songs of the Centuries—4. 8.40 a.m. Weekly Newsletter, sports Summary, and Announcements Greenwich Time Signal at 8.45 a.m.
9 a.m. Big Ben. Light Music.
9.10 a.m. For the Colonial Service.

10 a.m. Big Ben. Violoncello Recital by Peter Beavan.

10.30 a.m. Students' Songs.

10.55 a.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements.

11.15 a.m. A Religious Service (Church of Scotland), from Wellington Church, Glasgow.

3 p.m. Big Ben. Variety.

3.30 p.m. Light Classical Concert, by the BBC Empire Orchestra.

4.20 p.m. The News and Announcements.

4.40 p.m. Long-distance Listening.

6.45 p.m. Big Ben. Music Hall, with the BBC Variety Orchestra.

7.45 p.m. Old Unhappy Far-off Things.

8.15 p.m. Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words.

8.25 p.m. The BBC Midland Orchestra.

9 p.m. Mabel Marks, in Light Songs at the Piano.

9.15 p.m. Empire Exchange.

9.30 p.m. News and Announcements.

Greenwich Time Signal at 9.45 p.m.

10.15 p.m. Big Ben. Fred Hartley and his Sextet, with Brian Lawrence (Australian Vocalist).

11 p.m. Green Fields and Pavements—4.

11.15 p.m. Greiger and his Orchestra, from Claridge's Hotel, London.

11.30 p.m. Variety.

12 a.m. The News and Announcements.

Greenwich Time Signal at 12.15 a.m.

12.30 a.m. Drinking Songs.

12.50 a.m. Reginald Dixon, at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

1.30 a.m. Scenes from 'The Winter's Tale' by William Shakespeare.

2 a.m. Big Ben. The News and Announcements.

Greenwich Time Signal at 2.15 a.m.

2.30 a.m. The BBC Scottish Orchestra.

3 a.m. Monday at Seven.

4 a.m. Empire Exchange.

4.15 a.m. A Mint of Money.

4.25 a.m. Interval.

4.40 a.m. The News and Announcements.

Greenwich Time Signal at 4.45 a.m.

5 a.m. Scrapbook for 1937.

6 a.m. Green Fields and Pavements—3.

6.15 a.m. Dotted Recital by Thelma Tuson (South African Soprano).

CANTON-KOWLOON
TRAIN BOMBED

TWO KILLED ON WAY
HERE WHEN PLANES
USE MACHINE-GUNS

First direct bombing hits on a passenger train of the Kowloon-Canton Railway were scored by Japanese aviators yesterday morning when they demolished two passenger coaches and Nam Sha Station near Sheklung, killed two Chinese and injured four.

It was the 6.45 a.m. slow train from Canton and it was hit about five kilometres below Sheklung. But for a mischance to the engine which caused some hours delay, the 8.15 a.m. express from Canton bearing many more passengers, would have been on the scene of the bombing.

Passengers on the express which got into Kowloon at 5 p.m. told vivid stories of the devastation. Machine gun bullets had sprayed the coaches and crater-like holes were seen along the track.

Casualties were few because the passengers, warned, had fled into the paddy fields.

Passengers for Kowloon on the 6.15 a.m. express train from Canton to Hongkong yesterday were greeted with a sight of appalling havoc when the train reached Nam Sha station at 12.45 p.m. The station is about five kilometres from Sheklung bridge on the Hongkong side and 70 kilometres from Canton.

A passenger said: "The No. 1 slow train which left Canton at 6.45 a.m. and also Nam Sha station, had been heavily bombed. All that was left of the station was a tremendous mass of debris—bricks, splintered glass and torn wood."

"The train alongside, consisting of the engine, tender, five freight cars and the two third class passenger coaches, bore signs of machine gun fire. Both the passenger cars had been struck by bombs and presented a spectacle of indescribable chaos. Passenger seats, doors and windows were wrecked and the panelling was scattered all-over the place."

"Except for the definite marks of machine gun fire and piles of stone and rubble which had formed part of the station, heaped on the other cars and the engine, they were undamaged."

MANY KILLED

"It is reliably learned that two adult Chinese civilians were killed and four were seriously injured. The train had fortunately come to a standstill prior to the bombing and the passengers had sent out helterskelter about the rice fields in the vicinity."

"Eye-witnesses stated that eight planes participated in the raid, flying some 14,000 feet high over Sheklung in order to escape anti-aircraft fire from the guns at each end of the bridge. The planes then swooped down in the direction of Nam Sha Station."

"After dropping six bombs they returned to the scene of their destruction and riddled the train with machine guns."

"Three bombs hit the station and three others fell on the train."

"It is learned that attempts were made on Saturday by Japanese planes to register hits on the Sheklung Bridge. Six planes flying at great height missed the bridge, but the bombs fell on and destroyed three small houses of an adjacent village, killing ten persons and wounding several others."

"Japanese aircraft activity along the Kowloon-Canton railway route has been an almost daily occurrence, during the mornings only."

LUCKY ACCIDENT

"It is an ill-wind that blows 'some' good," for the 8.15 a.m. express from Canton, carrying about 900 passengers in ten carriages, would have been at Nam Sha at the time of the raid but for the fact that when the train reached Nam Kong about three kilometres from Canton, it was held up for three-quarters of an hour owing to the failure of the air-brake and a second engine had to be telephoned for to replace the original engine. This express, which was normally due in Kowloon at 11.42 a.m., reached Sheung Ping shortly after 2 p.m."

"There an alarm was given, and passengers' scattered like rabbits across the paddy-fields of the country side."

"At about 2.30 p.m. the whistle of the first morning express from Kowloon was heard and by 2.35 p.m. passengers of both trains in a community spirit born among persons in close peril were near enough to exchange views. It was then learned that the Kowloon express, carrying approximately 1,000 passengers, had been held up from 9.45 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. at Tong Tau Ha, where further evidence of the morning air raids awaited the observation of passengers in the Canton train."

"Both trains started off again in their different directions when the 'all clear' signal was given at 2.35 p.m."

"As the Canton train passed Tu Tong Station, an enormous shell hole

Well-Known
Sportsman
Laid To Rest

The funeral of the late Mr. Willie Marie Souza, who died at the Queen Mary Hospital on Saturday at the age of 21, was held at the Roman Catholic Cemetery yesterday, when the Rev. Father U. Galbiate performed the last rites at the Chapel and at the graveside.

The late Mr. Souza was born in Hongkong, educated at St. Joseph's College, and was a member of the Portuguese Company of the Volunteers. He was well known as a keen tennis player and footballer, and figured prominently in recent boxing bouts in the Colony.

The chief mourners were his six brothers, Messrs. A.A., L.F., G.M., U.B., S., and T. Souza, and four sisters, Alda, Marie, Margaret, and Mrs. L. M. S. Remedios. Those who followed the cortege included Messrs. A. Remedios, F. Rocha, J. Xavier, C. M. Xavier, Brother Felix, A. L. Leonard, H. A. Allen, F. K. Farza, O. M. Omar, W. Gutierrez, J. R. Veiga, F. Elarte, Hector de Souza, E. M. Marques, E. Rocha, A. Ayoc, N. Delgado, and Lieut. H. A. de B. Boleho, representing the Portuguese Company of the Volunteers.

Floral tributes were sent by Mano, Marie, and Henry, Alda and George, Annie, Gertrude, and Jose, Joe, Ronnie, Alice, Oreste, Eleanora, and Leonardo, Abel, Cissy, and Remy, Ito, Ethel, and Jerry, Sobas and Alice, The Travel Advisers, Mr. and Mrs. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Abbas and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Azock, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hun, Mrs. C. Taravez, St. Joseph's College Class 2a, Mr. K. Lim, and Mr. Chan Sun-pui.

was seen. A bomb had just missed the station and the track. Two other bombs had been dropped close to the track but not hitting it.

BOMB CRATERS

"Cheungmuklau" 97 kilometres from Canton was likewise the target of the morning air raid. When the train was about 20 yards from the station a huge cavity just off the left side of the track showed where a bomb had struck. Within this hole lay a long piece of underground cable, snapped and twisted.

"On the opposite side was another shell hole of slightly less dimensions. However, a small distance out of the station, and close to it, a cavity like the crater of a small volcano was all that remained of a large wing of a fine private residence. The conclusion was so violent that it caused the roof on an adjoining house to cave in."

"It was 4.07 p.m. when the train reached the border and the four European first class passengers were able to learn the day's news of the outside world from the Sunday issue of the S.C. M. Post."

"On reaching Tai Po Market the train was boarded by Chinese girls who asked passengers for donations for the war relief funds."

"The express arrived in Hongkong at five p.m., from a trip full of memorable experience."

TRAINS ARRIVE

The evening express arrived in Kowloon at 9.30 p.m. The engine drawing the train which had been bombed arrived at 10 p.m. and was met by Mr. Trevor, traffic manager, who made preliminary inquiries into the bombing incident.

Major R. D. Walker, Superintendent, said it was evident that the rail was not damaged and the service would continue.

A representative of the S. C. M. Post, who met the train, saw the bullet marks through the woodwork and noticed an iron rod 1 1/4 inches thick almost severed. The two coaches hit by bombs were left at Nam Sha.

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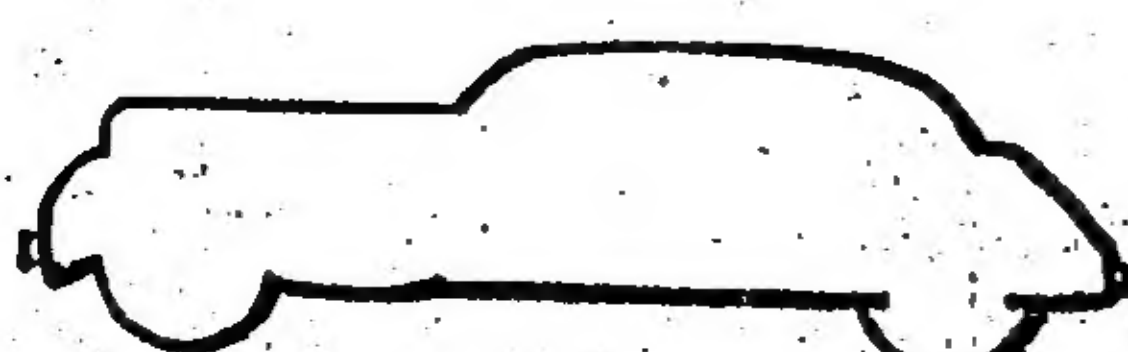
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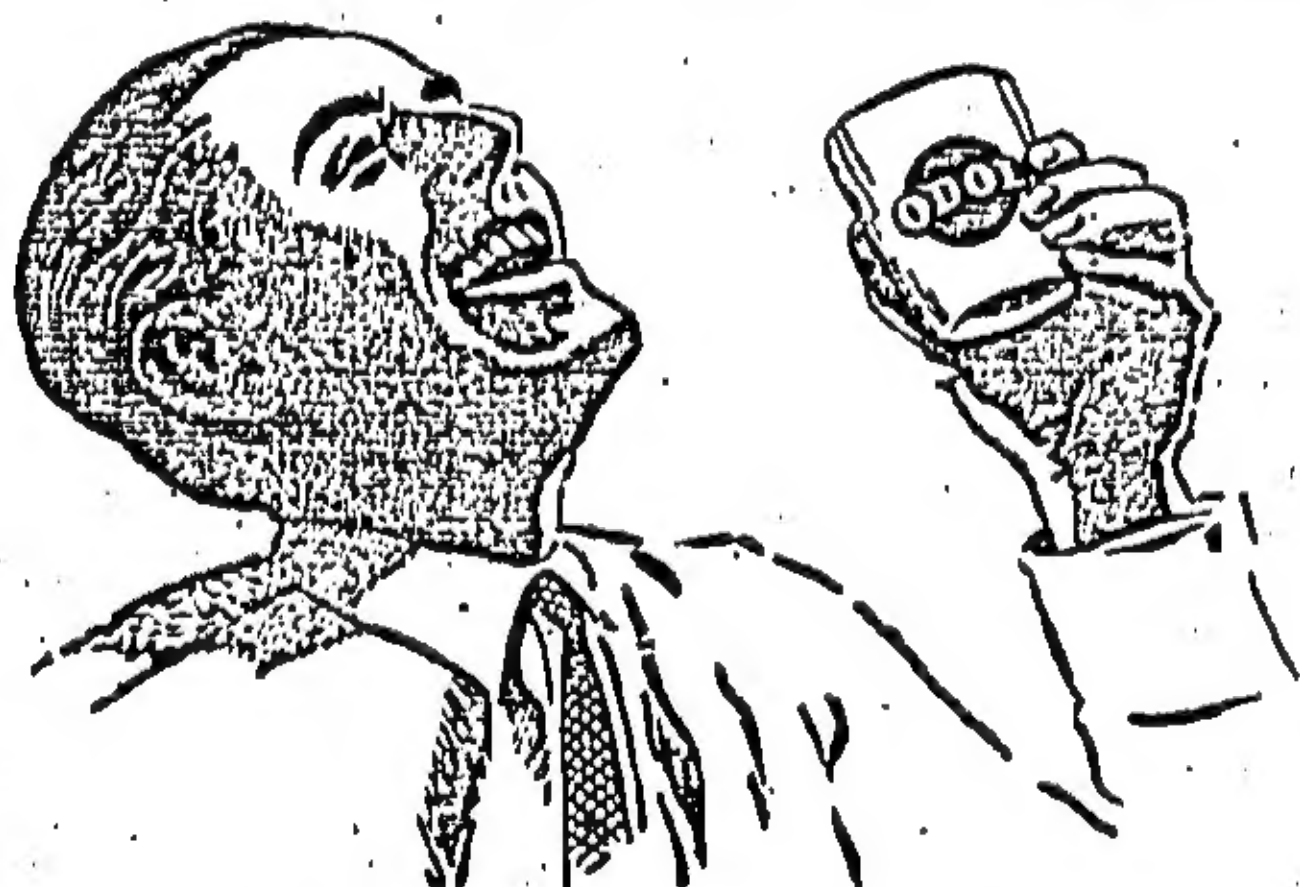
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1937.

SERVICE TO DEMOCRACY

The first purpose of government is to secure "the greatest happiness for the greatest number," it has been said. The aim of democracy, it might be added, is to provide government giving the greatest opportunity for happiness to every individual. To make a success of democracy, it is essential that the individual remember his duty to the state, as much as for the state to remember its duty to the individual. Service is the thing. Democracy will reach the highest point of efficiency when the people who enjoy it have obtained a clear realisation of the part required of each, in democratic evolution. It is a lack of good citizenship which makes possible, and sometimes necessary, dictatorships. It is just possible that a good many people are not ready for democracy. It is certain they frequently fail to appreciate what it offers, what they must give for the privilege of enjoying it. All too few are ready to render the service it requires; not paid service, but willing help for the good of the state and the people. It entails no great sacrifice, this work. Generally nothing more than a little quiet thought on issues facing the country. A man must live up to the faith the builders of democracy had in him.

One of Canada's best known political commentators, Mr. Charles Swayne, says: "There will be some who take pains to examine the trend of latter-day government who will not be disposed to agree altogether with Lord Halifax, who says that 'though in many directions we have travelled far on the road of extending State activities, we have simultaneously been according recognition to the claims of individual personality.' Many are persuaded that the more the State attempts, through social legislation, to ameliorate the lot of certain sections of the people, the greater the loss of the individuality which hitherto had been a principle of democratic government. Through inherited characteristics and the 'mobility' of age, government has come to be regarded as the instrument to secure conditions favourable to the fullest development of the personality. Once that conception prevailed, a community could retain in its own hands the judgment on questions of its own government. On the other hand, where people disembarrass themselves of the necessity of forming potential power to other hands, the human personality becomes dwarfed and fails to find expression.

To-day there are dangers in democracy, and Lord Halifax

A FEW years ago a book appeared by Professor Banse dealing with the possibilities of a "Microbe War." Portions were reprinted in the foreign Press, the effect of which was to cause Professor Banse to be removed from his post.

The latest issue of the *Deutsche Wehr*, the official organ of the German General Staff, publishes a lengthy article on the results of laboratory research into this very "Microbe War." The article is entitled, "Some thoughts on War waged by means of Microbes."

The article is ascribed to an "Italian" Medical Staff Officer, but as neither the name of the Italian officer nor the place where the article was published is given, it is perfectly obvious that this is only a thin camouflage.

The experiments have really been carried out by German chemists.

The chemical and microbiological laboratories of the German War Ministry are in charge of Lieutenant-General von Tempelhoff. General Becker (in his civilian capacity a professor at the Technical High School in Berlin), as President of the State Research Department, is also partly responsible for these researches.

The text runs as follows: Attention must first be focussed on three main points, which form the foundation of all further work:

- (1) Which germs are of the greatest virulence.
- (2) Ways and means of spreading them.
- (3) Conditions necessary to produce infection and let loose an epidemic.

ONE. The production of a sufficient quantity of poisonous germ is the business of the laboratories, but it is by no means established yet whether the experience gained with the usual small quantities will hold good with the large quantities required in war.

In the choice of the actual germs to be used, we must not be over-ambitious.

It is very tempting to think of yellow fever, spotted fever or smallpox—all pestilences which make one shudder—but for

outlines some of them. It has to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit in the wares submitted for its approval. It has to supply a corrective to the weakness of politicians. It has to resist the temptation to take too much of its thinking ready-made from others. The Press and the radio have a heavy responsibility in emphasising to the general body of citizens their duty to search out for themselves the matters on which it is the function of citizenship to form opinions and record verdicts.

In British lands the example of other countries has not been followed in making the State become an end in itself, such as is intended by Socialism. In other words, loyalty to the State does not involve denial of loyalty to one's own conscience. Lord Halifax says: "A State which stamps all its citizens into a common mould and seeks to unify what nature has so wonderfully made diverse may gain whatever advantage there may be in singleness of aim in politics; but it assuredly would be the poorer by the loss of that variety of life which the State, jealous in guarding the individuality of its citizens, has to offer."

The "common mould" of the totalitarian state is a reaction from democracy. The loss of individuality seems to be the price of failure of the democratic system. It is never the system which is to blame, but the lack of perspective of those who have not the wits to govern themselves satisfactorily.

THE GERMANS ARE INVESTIGATING MICROBE WAR

By a
Special Correspondent

practical purposes it would be necessary to breed huge quantities of flies or lice, infect them with the bacillus of yellow or spotted fever, and keep a huge permanent supply of freshly infected flies in stock.

The same difficulties arise in producing sufficient quantities of the virus of smallpox, apart from the fact that most civilised people have in vaccination a successful antidote.

For a long time great hopes were centred on the cholera germ, on the assumption that all that was necessary was to put sufficient germs in wells, water reservoirs or food supplies to ensure a good cholera epidemic.

But we must repeat that these germs, when artificially produced, have no power of producing disease.

The true carriers of the disease are the sick themselves, and the germ becomes harmful only when spread through their excreta, and soon loses its virulence.

The germ of dysentery also loses its poison rapidly in artificial cultures, and experiments to bring this virulence back to the bacillus have rarely been successful.

The bacillus of typhoid or paratyphoid is more suitable for this purpose, but this disease is present in any case in many countries, and an artificial increase of cases would not cause undue anxiety.

The bacillus of plague is the most suitable. Special attention must be paid to the plague bacillus, because it is comparatively easy to produce in large quantities; it has great powers of resistance in cold or damp surroundings; it infects under all conditions; and, finally, because the plague is always a terrifying illness, particularly in places where it is otherwise unknown.

TWO. It must be understood that attempts at infection will, in all probability, have to be made not on the soldiers in the field of battle, but on the non-combatants well

within the enemy country—if for no other reason than that a successful attempt at infection at the front might recoil on one's own troops, it being impossible to restrict the infection to one definite area.

The dissemination of the germs can only be undertaken by agents or aeroplanes. For agents, an intimate co-operation with individuals in the enemy country and careful preparations a long time ahead are necessary in order to prepare for the successful infection of water supplies, food supplies or animals.

Experiments must be repeated persistently under varying circumstances, for even if they succeeded once through the negligence or lack of sufficient attention on the part of the authorities, this might not happen on a second occasion.

Furthermore, since every such agent could only work with small quantities of culture, so that even under the most favourable conditions only isolated cases would occur which would have no epidemic character, the danger of discovery of a hostile agent at work is not very great.

Microbe attacks by aeroplane.—The aeroplane would be more suitable for attacks by microbes, and many ways of scattering the germs can be thought of: bombs, glass tubes, bowls full of cultures, spraying by particular contrivances, etc.

Of these various devices, let us first examine making a "microbe fog," since this method has already been carefully studied by experts. The best time would be during cold, damp weather, as this gives the best chance of life to the microbes.

Such germs would have to be chosen as cause infection through the respiratory organs, as, for example, plague germs. So far, it is true, experiments have only been made in closed rooms and we have little information about the spread of disease germs in the open air.

But immediately a whole series of questions present themselves: How do germs artificially disseminated spread? How long do they retain their

favourable conditions? What influence will air currents exert? How large must the "charge" of microbes be so that breathing them in the open air causes infection if, for example, the plague bacillus is used?

Microbe Clouds.—Even if it is possible to produce these clouds of germs, the possibility of their really causing widespread infection is still doubtful.

Nevertheless, that is no reason why the idea should be given up; the very possibility of such an infection would be enough to cause grave anxiety in the enemy country, even if the actual danger was vastly exaggerated.

THREE. This is the most important, but also the most difficult, point. The problem is how to produce epidemics and how to make the ordinary epidemics more deadly, and that is quite a different proposition from the usual laboratory experiments on animals or individuals offering themselves for experimentation.

It is not enough to have the disease germs and the means of distributing them at one's disposal (which is in itself no easy task), but a number of other circumstances have to be taken into consideration.

We must know, for example the influence of varying seasons on the incidence of certain epidemics (hot weather is favourable to dysentery, cholera, etc., cold weather to respiratory diseases), the influence of damp air, etc.

Furthermore, the composition of the soil, social conditions, state of immunity of a people can all retard or favour the spread of different diseases. Some diseases are restricted to certain areas; for example, yellow fever. Others are dependent on external and social conditions; for example, plague and cholera.

Above all, the moral and psychological effects must be considered. Continual fear of hostile treachery, artificially aroused and fed by alarmist reports, will in certain circumstances and during a protracted war weaken and reduce the will to resist.

But again you must not over-estimate the result, especially if you are dealing with a population neither ignorant nor easily impressed.

PEN PROFITS

"Best Sellers"
Paid Better a
Century Ago

THE fortune left by Sir James Barrie, when read in conjunction with the £250,000 left by Hall Caine and the £155,000 by Rudyard Kipling, gives the impression that the rewards of literary genius to-day are fabulous compared with those of the last century and before.

Actually, considering the strides made in printing and publishing in the last fifty years, not to mention film and stage rights, popular authors, financially speaking, are not much better off than their predecessors who racked their brains in the days of Grub Street.

For an author to make money—and lots of it—was not quite considered the thing to boast about in Victorian times, and poor Anthony Trollope's reputation suffered a grievous blow when his autobiography was published in which he stated to a penny exactly what he made from each of his works.

Trollope was no genius, yet he earned by his pen a total sum of £67,029 17s 5d, about which he remarks, "comfortable but not splendid."

He wrote in all forty-seven novels, several short stories, and sundry other works during a period of twenty years, and in most of that time he worked as a surveyor in the Post Office. The lowest sum he ever earned was £20 for his first novel. The highest was the £3,525 he made from "Can You Forgive Her?" in 1864.

His famous "Barchester Towers" added £27 11s 3d to his bank balance, while "Oleth Farm" and "He Knew He Was Right" each enriched him to the extent of over £3,000.

Scott's "Wizardry"

But it is questionable if any author in literary history ever made so much money as Sir Walter Scott. From his poetry alone he earned well over £13,000, and only recently a well-known woman poet confessed that her poems in half-a-dozen years had brought her little over £7.

In spite of selling the copyrights, Scott drew £1,000 from "Marmion," £2,000 from "Lady of the Lake," £5,000 from "Rokeby," and £3,000 from "Lord of the Isles." These sums, large as they are, were totally eclipsed by those he obtained from his novels and other prose works.

"Guy Mannering" brought him £24,000, "Rob Roy" £21,000, and altogether his twenty-one novels made him well over £400,000. For his "Life of Napoleon" Scott received over £10,000; for his contributions to two encyclopaedias he received £1,800.

He edited Dryden for a fee of £700, and he complained that £400 for a single contribution to a certain periodical was "poor pay." All told, Scott earned well over £500,000 by his magic pen, a sum which in present-day values equals a million and a half pounds!

Scott could write a novel in three months if he was pushed. During some years at the height of his fame his annual income exceeded £50,000, or £20,000 more than Lord Byron earned throughout his brilliant literary career.

The Great Crash

Not content with the ordinary profits of an author, Scott engaged in partnership in the printing and publishing of his books, and this led to the greatest and most poignant tragedy in the history of literature.

The financial crash of Sir Walter Scott in 1820 not only robbed him of all his great wealth, but left him in debt to the tune of £310,000. It is a story well known to all Scott lovers, but the passing of a century does little to dim its epic features.

Authors have never been noted for their care of money, but few of them have been as financially ruined as Scott.

them have been indifferent to cash rewards. Dickens was a shrewd business man, and hated the idea of anyone making money by him unduly.

A great many of his private letters still preserved deal with his earnings and other money matters, and the creator of "Little Nell" could drive a hard bargain with publishers and editors.

Nowadays nearly all famous authors leave the marketing of their work to agents, who charge commission for their services. The leading literary agents in London are able business men with world-wide organisation, and in these complicated days they usually manage to secure better terms for authors than the latter could obtain themselves.

The wealthiest British authors to-day are probably Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Somerset Maugham, and Noel Coward. A new work by any of these is always an event.

It is very improbable that any author in the future will make from books alone the enormous sums which were made by Scott, Dickens, and Trollope. Publishing methods have changed, competition is becoming keener every year as the output of books increases, and the real gold for authors nowadays comes from film, stage, and serial rights.

Recently in Hollywood the big film companies have been paying sums varying from £5,000 to £10,000 or more for screen rights of "best sellers."

Some authors, such as Mr. H. G. Wells, are of the opinion that at some not very distant future reading will become an obsolete habit, and that films, television, and radio will be the chief means of communicating the ideas and creations of genius to the public.

Kaen Competition

Yet the fact remains that there are more authors and books to-day than ever before, and it is also a significant fact that film and stage representations of published works

(Continued on Page 5.)

Sergeant-Major Chest No Use In Industry

HEALTH TEACHERS WARNED

Physical-training instructors are warned to-day that industry does not demand "muscle-bound sergeant-majors."

The annual report of the Industrial Health Research Board reminds those who undertake to train youth that many boys and girls find an outlet in industry. It gives them this advice:

"It is worth remembering that the strong, muscle-bound, chest-expanded sergeant-major with a straight back is little in demand for industrial work."

"Ability to acquire 'knack,' which is the result of quickness in muscular response, is in general a sufficient substitute for the man-power now required in factories—even in weight-lifting."

'DAVID' WINS

"There can be little doubt that if games requiring co-ordination of hand and eye were included in training, the resultant manual dexterity might often form an asset not only of the group, but to the individual's leisure time. Rest periods, too, have their undoubted place in training."

"The modern development of industry is more and more to require man-power by machinery. This is not to say that heavy manual labour is non-existent, but that few employers now want a man who can only push and pull—the agile David is preferred to the slow-moving Goliath."

"The muscular movements even of the manual labourer demand in general less of strength than of rhythm and skill."

HORE-BELISHA AND FRENCH DEFENCES

"As Perfect As Man Can Make Them"

Paris. Mr. Hore-Belisha, the British Minister for War, who witnessed the French manoeuvres and inspected the Maginot Line, has issued the following statement:

"I am most grateful to have had an opportunity of inspecting the French defences. I am glad that they are as perfect as the ingenuity of man can make them."

"It is important that they should be so, for they are also the defences of French liberty."

"I am also impressed by the patriotism, morale, and endurance of the French soldiers, who are the backbone of France."

"I have also seen another aspect of France. The Exhibition is the expression of its traditional pacific spirit and artistic soul. Like Versailles and other manifestations of architectural planning, it is a grandiose conception, in which there is also place for the individual man."

"I came to France as a friendly spectator, and having had such universal kindness shown to me and having seen so much which has impressed me, I leave with an unshakable confidence in her destiny."

NEW DYNAMO WILL MAKE LIGHT FREE

(By Basil Cargow)

A DYNAMO that may bring electric light and power to the remotest home at practically no cost was announced by Sir Harold Bowden, millionaire cycle manufacturer, to a gathering of experts in London recently.

Five research engineers at the Raleigh works in Nottingham were commissioned two years ago to build a small dynamo for cycle lamps. They made and scrapped thirty designs before they produced this machine.

It is a miniature counterpart of the 1,000-kilowatt alternators that feed the national grid system. Its secret is that it operates at low speeds.

For the cyclist it gives a beam of light at walking pace. The inventors state that slightly larger models attached to small windmills or driven by small streams will generate electricity to light whole villages.

The dynamo I saw yesterday was the size of a man's hand. The usual type for cycle lighting is driven off the revolving tyre; the new one is fitted to the front-wheel hub, and has been given the name Dyno-Hub.

FLU' MENACE: URGENT CALL FOR ACTION

A call for immediate action to combat the influenza menace was made by the president, Mr. David C. West (Newcastle-on-Tyne), at the National Conference of Friendly Societies at Southend recently.

"There is urgent need for scientific research into the cause and the cure of this damaging and recurring malady," said Mr. West, who is Past High Chief Ruler of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

"During the early months of this year very heavy calls were again made upon the funds of Friendly and Approved Societies arising from another severe influenza epidemic," he said.

"These repeated visitations," he added, "in addition to costing societies large sums in benefits, seriously undermine the general health of the community."

FITNESS CAMPAIGN

Regarding the Government's fitness campaign Mr. West said: "The plan merits nothing but praise in its endeavour to stimulate the provision of amenities like playing fields, swimming baths and camps, but care must be taken that the national scheme does not create a chaos of misdirected energy among the many diverse agencies which now exist for social welfare."

"If the nutritional basis of all fitness and health is steadily borne in mind by the authorities, a fitter nation should be the result."

Mr. West said that any fears that the furtherance of physical fitness had a military object, even were they warlike, could not cancel out the advantages to health and efficiency which were possible through the new development.

Referring to social services, he said: "Health and happiness had come in the train of slum clearance and improved housing conditions. Since the war the general death rate had fallen from 13 to 8.2 per 1,000, infantile mortality from 89 to 59 per 1,000, and three million new and decent homes had been built."

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Tired and suffering from rheumatism, Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, retired Prime Minister of Great Britain, recently spent an invigorating holiday on the Continent.

BROTHERS WRANGLE OVER HONOUR SLAYING

New York, Sept. 23. THREE brothers, with the fire of ancient feud law in their eyes, quarrelled fiercely among themselves in Shelbyville Jail, Kentucky, to-day for the proud title of being the killer of Brigadier-General Henry Denhardt, accused murderer of their sister.

Denhardt, former Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, was on his way to Newcastle for his second trial for the alleged shooting of his sweetheart, Mrs. Verna Garr Taylor, "the most beautiful woman in the country."

He was staying in Shelbyville for the night. After a conference with his lawyers he went early to-day to a local inn with one of them, Rhodes Myers.

He crossed the main street Mrs. Taylor's three brothers—gaunt, shell-shocked Edward, cheery good-natured Jack and red-faced Roy—waited for him in a motor-car, and left for his home in the night.

Denhardt, frightened of assassination since the jury disagreed at his first trial, saw the three men out of the corner of his eyes and began to run. Two revolvers blazed behind him.

He plunged on towards his hotel, collapsed just in front of the door with seven bullets in his back. Wild-eyed Edward Garr—he is a doctor—levelled his revolver at Lawyer Myers. "And you, you rat! You were his defence counsel! You screamed, 'I'm going to kill you, too!'"

His brother Roy restrained him. Then the three brothers walked up to the general's body, looked admiringly at their work, and went, arm-in-arm, to the little town's police headquarters.

Side by side they stood before the officer in charge, and with one voice said: "I killed Denhardt."

As soon as they realised they were fighting for the title of murderer they began to quarrel.

"I shot him," said Jack Garr. "We were afraid to let him run through another trial. He should have been hanged long ago. He killed our sister."

"Jack couldn't have killed him," cried Roy. "He didn't even have a gun. I shot him. He had 'it' coming to him."

"Cut it out!" granted Edward. "You fellows know I was the one who killed him. I wasn't going to go through the agony of another trial. That's all there is to it."

They were put into adjoining cells, and they wrangled until dawn. The law settled their quarrel to-day, issued warrants charging all three of them with wilful murder.

A crowd of nearly a thousand are on guard outside Shelbyville's jailhouse from trying to settle the Garr brothers' fate by mob law.

General Denhardt, who claimed that Mrs. Taylor committed suicide, although his service revolver was found lying beside her body in a roadside ditch on November 6, all through his first trial had tried to avoid the unswerving gaze of hatred from the three Garr brothers.

When he told about his love for their sister they sneered.

RADIO BROADCAST

Relay of the Hongkong Hotel Orchestra VARIETY PROGRAMME

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on Wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.) 31.40 metres (9.52 m.c.s.)

H.K.T. 12.00-12.20 p.m. Relay of Special Service from St. John's Cathedral. 12.20, Sir Harry Lauder (Baritone).

It's A Room Th' Toon; Always Take Care Of Your Pennies (Lauder). 12.40 Latest Dance Records.

Quickstep—You're Here, You're There, You're Everywhere; Fox-Trot—Sunset In Vienna (Film 'Sunset In Vienna').

Henry Jacques with Correct Dance Tempo Orchestra; Fox-Trot—It Looks Like Rain In Cherry Blossom Lane; Jack Harris and His Orchestra; Waltz—Waltz Of The Gypsies (from 'London Rhapsody').

Fox-Trot—Ten Pretty Girls; Ronnie Munro and His Orchestra; Quickstep—Why Isn't It You?; Waltz—If You Only Knew (from 'Crest of the Wave').

Henry Jacques and His Correct Dance Tempo Orch. 1.00 Time and Weather. 1.03 Murgatroyd and Winterbottom.

Scintillatingly, Of Course! (Crick-Frankau-Handley); If You Pretend You're Blue (Crick-Frankau-Handley).

1.10 Carrol Gibbons and His Boy Friends. If You Love Me (Ray Noble); A Couple Of April Fools (Kennedy and Curry); Can't We Talk It Over (Washington and Young); Now That You're Gone (Kahn and Fiorato); Sugar Rose (Fats Walker); Breakin' In A Fair Of Shoes (Simpson); With Thee I Swing (Stillman) Hyde and Adams).

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press; Weather and Announcements. 1.40 Variety.

Orchestral—Hawaiian Happiness—Medley... Len Ellis and His Orch; Vocal—Signorina; Pour Qui Tont De Folles (Film 'Voyage de Noces').

Albert Prejean; Novelty—My Little Buckaroo (Film 'The Lawless'); Across The Great Divide (Box, Cox and Roberts)... The Hill Billies; Piano Duet—Sweet Adeline—Selection...

Arthur Young and Reginald Foresythe; Vocal—Sous Les Ponts; C'est Une Valse Musette (from 'Paris qui brille')... Mistinguett; Piano-Accordion Band—The Cuban-Java (Cuban Rhythmic Dance—Baker-Young-Siras); Campus Moon (Smith-Sacco-Coots); London Piano-Accordion Band.

2.15 Close down. 5.00 Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Roof-Garden of the Hongkong Hotel.

1. Ol' Yes, Take another Guess; 2. Maybe It's the Spring; 3. With Thee I Swing; 4. That Foolish Feeling.

5.15 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W. 5.20 5. Where the Lazy River Goes By; 6. There's Something in the Air; 7. Let's call the Whole Thing Off; 8. Under the spell of Voodoo Drum.

5.35 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W. 5.40 9. For You; 10. Jose O'Neill Cuban Heel; 11. Silboe; 12. Maracay.

5.55 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W. 6.00 13. Adieu, To Love, Adieu; 14. At the close of a long long day; 15. Music In May.

6.15 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W. 6.20 16. Cleaning Windows; 17. New Orleans; 18. Malahine Male; 19. A Rhythm Excursion.

6.30 Children's Records. Noah's Ark (Zoological Tunes for Children Old and Young—arr. Henry Hall)... The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; 'More Very Young' Songs (Poems by A. A. Milne, Music by Francis Simson); 1. Blinky; 2. Sings and Stockings; 3. Forgiveness—George Baker (Baritone).

6.45 Ballads. O Lovely Night (English Song) ... Archibald Winter Sanctuary (Hewitt); Just For To-day (Seaver); ... Essie Ackland (Contralto); ... Essie Ackland (Moss); Sally Horner (Traditional)... Brain Lawrence with Fred Hartley and His Quintet.

7.00 Variety. Orchestral-Colleen—Selection.... The Great Ziegfeld—Selection.... Maurice Winnick and His Orchestra; Vocal—Did You Mean It? (Dixon Greer); Have You Forgotten So Soon? (Nichols, Gilbert)... Greta Keller; Castanets Solo—La Corrida (Valverde); Serenata (Malats, arr. Rudd) ... La Argentina.

Vocal—A Penny In My Pocket (Film 'Millions in the Air'); A Little Door, A Little Lock, A Little Key (Harry Woods)... Val Rosing; Piano—Charlie Kunz Piano Medley No. R. 11... Charlie Kunz.

7.30 Closing local Stock Quotations and Hongkong Exchange Market Report.

7.45 J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. Narcissus (Nevin); Valse Bluette—Air De Ballet (Digo); Hearts and Flowers (Tobani, arr. Willoughby); Ave Maria (Schubert, arr. Willoughby); Andante Cantabile (Tschalkovsky, arr. Willoughby); Operatic (Famous Operatic Melodies—arr. J. Squire).

8.00 Time, Weather and Announcements. 8.03 Chinese Programme—Relay from the Lee Theatre.

8.05 Close down. 8.05-8.15 P.M. European Programme from Z.B.W. on a Frequency of 640 Kilocycles.

8.05 Schubert Pianoforte Quintet In A Major ('Trout' Quintet). Played by Wilhelm Backhaus (Piano) with Wangelte (Violin), Howard (Viola), Withers ('Cello) and Hobday (Double-Bass).

8.38 Schubert Songs. Lied Aus Wien... Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano); Aufenthal; Der Doppelganger... Alexander



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- LA BOHEME MI-CHIEMANO-MIMI ... ROSETTA PAMPANINI.
- J8641—SAMSON AND DELILAH ... GERMAINE CERNAY.
- J8530—LA BOHEME LA TRAIATA ADDIO DEL PASSATO ... CLAUDIO MUZZIO.
- LX159—LA BOHEME LOHENGRIN ... GEORGE THILL.
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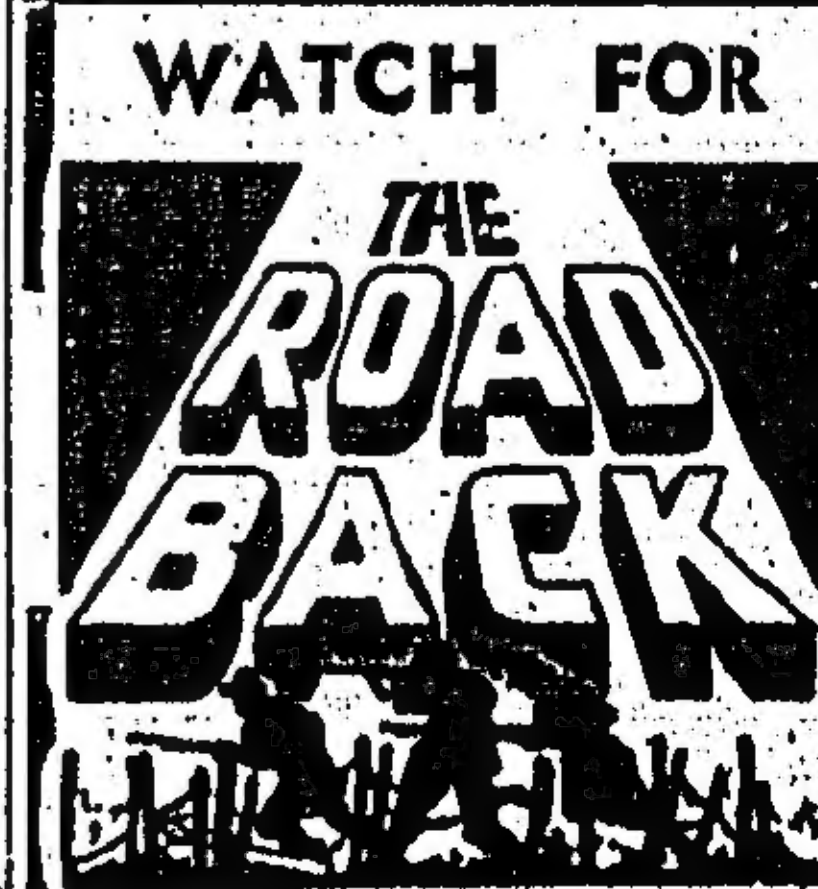
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Klipnis (Bass). 8.48 Chopin Studies, Op. 10 played by Backhaus (Piano). No. 6 In E Major; No. 4 In C Sharp Minor; No. 5 In G Flat Major; No. 6 In E Flat Minor; No. 11 In E Flat Minor; No. 12 In C Minor. 8.50 Albert Sandor and his Orchestra.

Faust—Fantasia (Gounod); Always In My Heart (Turk and Coole); Isn't It Romantic (Theme Song 'Love Me To-night—Rodgers); My Dream Memory (Theme Song 'Street Girl—Levant); Give Me Back Heart (from 'Symphony In Two Flats—Novello); Rosa Mia (Gulzar, Fisher and Potter); The Fairies Gavotte (Kohn); Bitter Alms, Valse (Waldteufel); Amoretten Tanz, Valse (Gungl); 8.58 London Relay—The News and Announcements.

9.00 Variety. Orchestral—Entrance Of The Little Fauns (Pierne, arr. Mouton) ... Jack Payne and His B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; Vocal—Liebesleid (Marschka-Kreisler); Humoreske (Lengsfeld-Dverak) ... Comedy



BRILLIANT GOAL-KEEPING IN CHARITY SOCCER

S. CHINA BEATS F.A. ELEVEN

WONG & ROWLANDS STOP MANY STINGING SHOTS

(By "Abe")

By the odd goal in three, South China A.A. defeated the Hongkong Football Association at Caroline Hill yesterday in a charity soccer match in aid of China's devastated war areas. It was due entirely to the efforts of the two goalkeepers, Wong Wing of South China, and Rowlands of the F.A., that not more than three goals were scored; both were in magnificent form and each in turn was prominent with many fine saves.

A tremendous crowd turned up for the match, which proved to be a fast, clean tussle. Perhaps a day would have been a fairer result as the teams had their fair share of the exchanges, but it has to be acknowledged that the Chinese showed a definitely superior combination and a better understanding between the halves and the forwards.

The Association team which took the field was not as strong as the one originally announced. Neither Webster nor Spiers was able to play, and the substitutes, Bowen and Leonard, did not play up to the standard of a match of this description.

Following the kick-off by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, play for a period took an even course; the ball swung from end to end with neither side able to show any advantage.

Leonard, at centre-half, was the weak link in the Association defence in the first half. He was much too slow for the wily Fung King-cheung, who made rings round him until he began to use his weight. His hesitation and failure to harass the man with the ball gave the defence more work to do than was necessary, but he improved as the game progressed, and towards the end played an important part in many of the F.A. attacks.

WIDE AREA OPENED

This weakness down the centre in the opening period forced Evans to roam into the middle of the field and opened up a wide area for Hussain to cover. This the right back did nobly, but nevertheless he and Evans



Wong Wing pleased Chinese urchins.

often left open a wide gap owing to the tendency of the latter to stray into the middle to help Leonard. Hussain's exhibition throughout the match was a great improvement on his display of the previous Sunday.

Bowen did not have so much work to do at left back because O'Connor did his job so thoroughly at left half that Young Shui-yick was reduced to a negligible quantity in the Chinese attack—an unusual experience for this speedy Chinese right-winger.

If Hussain and Bowen lacked the finesse of Mak Shiu-hon and Li Tin-sang, their counter-parts in the Chinese team, they were no less effective. Their first-time chances and tackling turned back many a promising Chinese attack.

As to be expected of five men who were playing together for the first time, the F.A. forwards did not show the same co-ordination as was evident in the South China team. At no stage of the match did they settle

down as a unit, but they were such brilliant individuals that the Chinese defenders always had an anxious time when they were on the move. Duffield and Conkley, on the right, were a more dangerous flank than were Saw and Hau Ching-to. Pearson was too well-marked by Lim Tak-po, who adopted "police-man's" methods, to be dangerous and was seldom allowed to stray far more than a few yards from the Chinese half. Hau Ching-to made a glorious opportunity to score for the F.A. in the first half when he ran right through and with Wong Wing at his mercy, he shot wide.

BRILLIANT ROWLANDS

Rowlands was brilliant, and had bad luck in not stopping Fung King-cheung's penalty, had he done so, his day's exhibition would have been well-nigh perfect.

The Chinese dominated play mid-field and the attack was set in motion by the splendid work of Lau Hing-chai, Lim Tak-po and Leung Wing-chiu. Fung King-cheung, as usual, made many openings for his colleagues, but neither winger was effective. Lau Chung-sang was not fast enough to take advantage of the opportunities presented to him, and it was left to Lai Shiu-wing and Fung; himself to do the scoring.

It was because Mak Shiu-hon and Li Tin-sang covered each other so admirably that Wong Wing was not called upon to save more often. Still, many hefty shots were fired at him, but he dealt with all of them confidently until beaten by a drive from Duffield's boot towards the close.

The Chinese took the lead midway through the first half when Leonard handled the ball into the dreaded Fung. Fung took the spot kick and fired the shot straight at Rowlands, who stopped but could not hold it. Fung, following up, had no difficulty in placing the ball into the net.

LEAD INCREASED

At half-time the Chinese were leading by a goal. In spite of repeated attacks, the Association could not equalise. The F.A. players pressed hotly for fully 15 minutes and did everything except score. From another breakaway, the Chinese increased the lead when Lai Shiu-wing, gaining possession ten yards from the goal-mouth, placed the ball coolly out of Rowlands' reach.

Undismayed, the F.A. returned to the attack and were finally rewarded when Duffield crashed in a shot which hit the roof of the net.

Lau Hing-chai had to leave the field at half-time owing to an injury to his ankle. Though a man short the Chinese defended stoutly; Lim Tak-po playing as third back, helped to stem the F.A. tide. Hussain, Leonard had Evans all went up to help in the attack, but the equalising goal evaded them.

Just before the end, Fung was robbed of another goal by a brilliant piece of work by Rowlands and the final whistle blew with the F.A. attacking once again.

K.C.C. TENNIS

Successful Tourney Held Yesterday

The Tennis Tournament at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday proved a big success, nearly 50 people participating in the events.

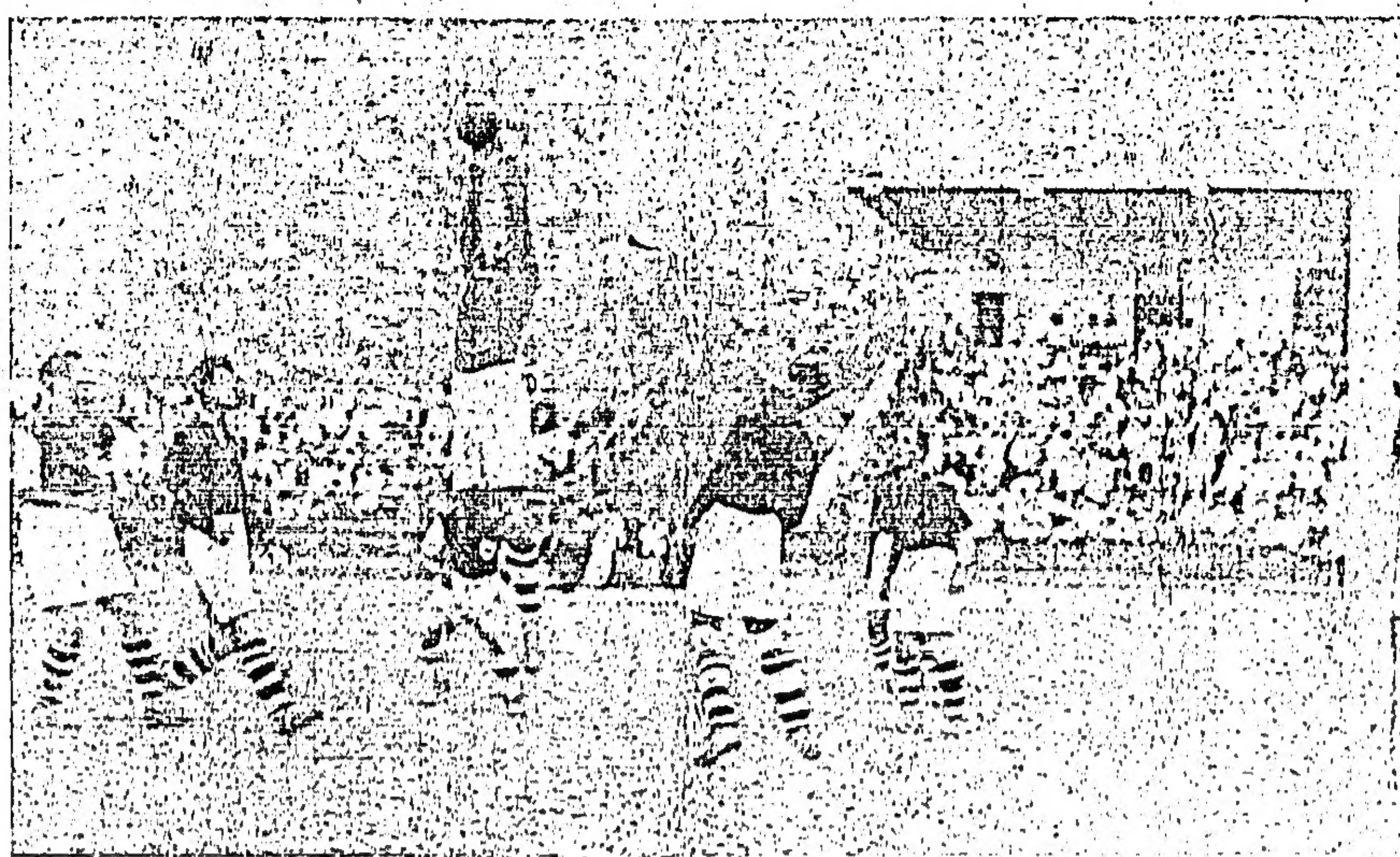
The following won prizes in the shape of spoons:

Men: A. E. P. Guest (30 games), R. S. Capell (25), and G. C. Burnett (24).

Ladies: Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Foxall (31 games each), Mrs. Winney and Mrs. Kella (30 each).

REFEREES' MEETING

Members of the Referees' Association are asked to note that the meeting called for this evening starts at 8 o'clock, and not 5 o'clock as intimated in our contemporary this morning.



A tense moment in front of the F.A. goal in yesterday's soccer match. Rowlands jumps high to clear while Leonard, Bowen, Evans and Hussain watch anxiously. Fung King-cheung and Lai Shiu-wing can also be seen in the picture.

WEEK-END CRICKET FEATS

CHIEF BATTING HONOURS

Conducted By "Abe"

The following were the leading batsmen of the week-end:

R. T. Broadbridge (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	88*
D. J. N. Anderson (K.C.C.) v. H.K.C.C.	70
A. B. Smith (Navy 2nd XI) v. Army "A"	70
L. S. A. Flynn (Navy 2nd XI) v. Army "A"	62
J. E. Richardson (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	57*
F. H. Stokes (H.K.C.C.) v. K.C.C.	53
D. McLeish (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	49
D. Hung (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	48
C. Q. M. S. Eaton (Army "A") v. Navy	46
A. H. Madar (I.R.C.) v. C.C.C.	46
Sub. Lieut. Oge (Navy) v. C.S.C.C.	40
W. Rapley (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	37
Sergt. Bennett (Army "A") v. Navy	33
E. F. Fincher (K.C.C.) v. H.K.C.C.	33
W. Mulcahy (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	33
H. Danbrowsky (Police) v. Recreation 2nd XI	31*
Capt. Carless (Navy) v. C.S.C.C.	30*

Disqualified From Golf Tourney

O. E. C. Marton Has Bad Luck

O. E. C. Marton, a former champion, had extremely bad luck yesterday when, on account of a technical breach of the rules, he was disqualified from the annual championship of the Golf clubs of Hongkong played at Fanling. He returned cards of 77 and 79, which would have given him an advantage over the rest of the field had it not been for his disqualification.

The event was won by F. Groves, a comparative newcomer, who had scores of 81 and 78 for an aggregate of 159, which was four strokes better than P. H. Scoones, who returned cards of 84 and 70.

Groves was mainly as the result of very steady golf.

The visitors' prize was carried off by W. Taylor, of the Kowloon Golf Club, who had two rounds of 68 each.

Leading scores:

	Old New Ttl.
1 F. Groves	81 78 159
2 P. H. Scoones	84 79 163
3 D. J. Gilmore	82 83 165
4 K. S. Robertson	85 81 166
5 E. J. R. Mitchell	83 79 162
6 W. Taylor	68 68 136
7 Col. Blake	82 90 172
J. B. Mackie	89 83 172
9 E. T. Mulken	83 91 174
10 E. D. da Rosa	94 81 175
11 A. T. Bralley	93 83 176
12 E. Sadick	87 90 177
13 S. Edwards	92 86 178
14 F. E. A. Remedios	88 94 182
15 T. D. Paton	91 90 181
16 A. J. Donnis	95 89 184

O. E. C. Marton had 77, 79, 156 but was disqualified for a technical error.

Subject to confirmation the following

EASILY the best piece of work during the week-end cricket matches was the bowling feat of F. Haymes who, playing for the Hongkong C.C. juniors against the Indian R.C. juniors, captured all ten wickets for 47 runs. This was the best bowling performance since Frank Pereira took ten wickets against the University at Pokfulam two years ago.

A medium right-hand bowler, Haymes was much too puzzling for the Indian juniors, but he was distinctly fortunate in the manner in which he dismissed two or three batsmen. This is not meant to belittle his feat because he bowled extremely well throughout the afternoon, and fully deserved the honour.

Another fine performance was that of A. R. Minu, the Indian R.C. senior skipper, who sent back eight Craigengower C.C. men at Soekunpo for only 29 runs. Minu is now bowling as well as he has ever done, and if he maintains his present form much of the Indians' seeming weakness in attack this season may yet be overcome.

With B. G. Baker taking six for 18 and C. Pope four for 13, things were made very much easier for the Police in their Second Division League match against the Club de

CHIEF BOWLING HONOURS

The following were the chief bowling performances of the week-end:

F. Haymes (H.K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. I.R.C. 2nd XI	10 for 47
A. R. Minu (H.K.C.) v. C.C.C.	8 for 29
B. G. Baker (Police) v. Recreation 2nd XI	6 for 18
Spr. Hoddinott (Army "B") v. C.C.C.	6 for 49
G. Winch (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	5 for 27
L. S. Jeffery (Navy) v. Army "A"	5 for 33
L. G. Gosano (Recreation 2nd XI) v. Police	5 for 42
C. Pope (Police) v. Recreation 2nd XI	4 for 13
D. McLeish (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	4 for 46
W. L. McKenzie (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	3 for 30
J. R. Luke (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	3 for 33
A. V. Gosano (Recreation 2nd XI) v. Police	3 for 37
F. Baker (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	3 for 54

Recreation, The Kowloon C.C., last season's champions in this section, also had things their own way at Pokfulam against the University and won comfortably. R. T. Broadbridge's 88 not out was the feature of the match and stood out as the best batting performance of the day.

ANNUAL DINNER OF H. K. L. B. A.

Function A Huge Success

Marking an official ending to the Hongkong Lawn Bowls season, the annual dinner of the Association was held in the Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden on Saturday evening and proved to be a huge success.

Among the guests of the evening were His Excellency the Officer Administrator the Government, Hon. Mr. N. I. Smith, His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, Commodore E. B. C. Dicken, and Mr. B. Wylie.

If any doubt had been entertained by the L. B. A. officials regarding the advisability of holding the function at an hotel, the large number of bowlers who attended dispelled it. A spirit of conviviality reigned throughout the evening.

Prizes won during the season were distributed by His Excellency the O.A.G. at the conclusion of the dinner.

Ing are the prize winners.—Championship: F. Groves; Visitors' prize, W. Taylor; Best round, old course, O. E. C. Marton; New course, P. H. Scoones, whose 70 beats E. J. R. Mitchell's owing to having the lower figure over the last nine holes.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

The following were the previous winners:

1931 A. B. Stewart (aggregate 161)
1932 M. W. Budd (aggregate 145)
1933 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 154)
1934 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 152)
1935 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 155)
1936 A. E. Lissman (aggregate 151)

He and Baxter added 93 unbroken for the fifth wicket, of which Broadbridge claimed something like 70. Prior to this merry batting,

AROUND THE GROUNDS

Odd-Goal Victories In All Senior Soccer Matches

(By "Abe")

Though I predicted that all the senior football matches over the week-end would be close affairs, I little thought that all five games, four in the First Division League and the charity fixture between South China and the Hongkong F.A. would end in odd-goal victories. Yet this was what happened.

Sammy Tsang, the Eastern custodian, is fast becoming one of the best goal-keepers in the Colony. Against the Middlesex on Saturday, it was he who stood between the soldiers and more goals, and but for his magnificent goal-keeping his team would have been beaten by a wider margin than it actually was. With the score at 3-3, Middlesex over-ran Eastern in the closing stages of their encounter at Soekunpo, but they could not obtain the winning goal until a few minutes from the final whistle.

THRILLS APLENTY

There were thrills aplenty in the match between the Club and Seafarths on the former's ground. On paper, Seafarths looked a much sounder side, but they had a shock when the civilians went ahead and led by two goals shortly after the interval. The Seafarths there and then set out to explode the myth that their forwards cannot shoot by registering three goals in quick succession to win out by the odd goal in nine. It was a close shave for them, though on the run of play they were worthy winners.

SAINTS LOSE AGAIN

Another defeat was chalked up against St. Joseph's on Saturday when they met Kowloon and were beaten by the only goal scored. The Saints were still without the services of A. Alves, who has not yet recovered from a strained muscle, and this weakness on the left wing increased the innocuousness of the attack. No fault could be found with the defence, which was sound; it was the inability of the forwards to get moving in unison which let the team down badly. A goal registered by Knox in the first half gave Kowloon good points.

GOOD RECORD RETAINED

The domestic affairs between South China "A" and South China "B" provided little interest except to show that the "B" team this season seems to be more impressive than the "A". The game ended in a win for the "B" by three goals to two, thus keeping this team's record clean. South China "B" has not dropped a point so far. However, it has played only three games as against the five by Kowloon and Middlesex, the two League leaders.

HIGH SCORING

Scoring was again on the high side on Saturday, a total of 73 goals being registered in 14 matches, against the 40 of the previous Saturday from the same number of matches. Kowloon, with seven against the Seafarths in the Third Division, led the list, and the Portuguese S.A. was



Fowler scored twice against Seafarths.

a close second with six against the Royal Corps of Signals in the same division. Of the individual goal-scorers, Fung King-cheung (Kowloon) notched four, while Lezard (Middlesex) and Ferguson (Seafarths) had three each.

BRILLIANT CUSTODIANS

Wong Wing and Rowlands, perhaps the two best goal-keepers in the Colony today, were in opposition yesterday in the charity match between South China A.A. and the Hongkong F.A. Both were in fine form and were chiefly responsible for only three goals being scored. Wong let in one and Rowlands two, one of which was from a penalty. Chinese forwards were so pleased with Wong's display that they mobbed him as he was returning to the dressing room; and as tribute to Rowlands' good performance, they gave him a few condescending pats on the back when he passed.

NOT UP TO STANDARD

That Kowloon Chinese are not up to the standard of First Division football in the Colony was again proved yesterday when they were trounced by the Police by eight goals to one. The Police themselves will admit that they are not the best team in Hongkong; yet on yesterday's play they were yetts ahead of Kowloon Chinese.

Mulcahy had compiled a nice-looking 33 in a reasonable time, and throughout the innings the batsmen were on top, the first four wickets putting together 10 runs. Altogether, the visitors made their 193 runs in about 105 minutes—pretty good going even on a somewhat small ground.

BEATEN BY LEG SPINNERS

Only at one stage did the University give a hint of saving the game. When Tan and Fong became associated in a sixth wicket partnership, they batted with such resolution that Luke and McKenzie, who had previously carried all before them, had to be displaced. Even then they did not appear at all concerned with the changes, until Tan decided to "have a go" at Sargent and paid the penalty of not using his feet.

Earlier on McKenzie obtained three wickets in rapid succession under the lbw rule, his left-hand spinners,

pitched on the leg stump, completely befogging the batsmen.

Luke bowled a nice length and came off the mauling wicket fastish to hit the stumps for three cheap victims, and Sargent and Hall polished off the innings.

The University batsmen appeared to be in something of a hurry for runs. One was very stupidly run out through attempting an impossible run. Others failed to distinguish between the ball pitched on the leg stump and that pitched outside.

In the field the University were keen and at times skilful on a difficult outfield, but they clearly need lots of batting practice. There appears to be a fair amount of bowling talent at hand. Ozzio, Teoh, Hong Chey and Mr. All sent down some very good balls, and had it not been for the intrepid Broadbridge they might have got on top and dismissed the whole K.C.C. team for 100.



Plain View (H. C. P. H. up) being led in after winning the Kwan-tung Handicap at the Ninth Extra Race Meeting held on Saturday. Ticket No. 27103, which drew this pony in the mammoth sweep conducted by the Hongkong Jockey Club, paid \$21,512.50 for an outlay of \$1.

Thin on top!
TRY
Danderine



BOBBIE HEINE RETURNS

S. A. Champion For Next Wimbledon

(By Geoffrey Simpson)

Tennis is again in full swing. How is your game?—Are you at the top of your form, or do you find you are easily, become exhausted after a set or two? If the latter is the case, and providing your heart and lungs are sound, there is but one explanation; and that is impoverishment of the blood.

It is from the blood that all the organs and tissues of the body derive nourishment, so to perform their duties properly they must be supplied with good, rich, red blood. If the blood is thin, weak and depleted it will not be long before ailments due to this condition assail you, for example digestive troubles, nervousness, insomnia, back pain, neuralgia, rheumatism, loss of energy, depression, to mention but a few. To create fresh supplies of rich, red blood, and so to build up health and strength, there is no quicker or more effective way than by taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The prescription of an eminent physician an M.D. of Edinburgh University, Scotland, these pills were especially designed for the building up of the blood, and the many thousands of anemic sufferers who have thereby regained health and strength afford ample proof of the reliability of this remedy.

Equally good for men, women and growing boys and girls, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have stood pre-eminent as a blood builder and blood purifier for the past fifty years. Try them yourself, they will surely do you good. Obtainable from chemists everywhere.

Although many rackets will be re-strung before the next Wimbledon is due, it is interesting to observe that South Africa has already decided to send us that much-discussed young woman, Mrs. Bobbie Heine Miller.

This means that the women's singles championship will be the most colourful since Suzanne Lenglen wore her large hair bandeau on the centre court.

Mrs. Heine Miller has colour and so has Helen Wills—and both will be there. Helen Wills Moody has been occupied lately with the removal of the second half of her name, and at Wimbledon she will be plain Helen Wills.

Mrs. Miller, who used to be plain Bobbie Heine, and who played at Wimbledon some years ago, will head South Africa's women's team, which, incidentally, will cancel out the men's team. Dissatisfied with their Davis Cup failures, the South African L.T.A. are keeping their men at home and sending their best women instead.

BIG REPUTATION

Mrs. Miller is an unusual figure in tennis. She lives on a lonely farm with her husband, and the only tennis practice she gets is by acting as honorary coach to some convent girls. Yet she has a reputation of being able to beat any woman or man player in South Africa. Once yearly she leaves the farm and wipes the opposition off the court, to retain her native championship.

Touring players—and these include Peggy Scriven, Freda James, May Healey, Mrs. Whittington, and Betty Nuthall—all get beaten by her, which helps to build up the notion that Mrs. Miller is about the best woman tennis player in the game.

It is said that for years her game has had everything except the opportunity, and now she is to get it. We shall await her visit with interest, but I am told that we shall not recognise in her the buxom young girl we saw at Wimbledon some years ago. She has changed a good deal, being slimmer and prettier.

HOCKEY MEETING

Mamak Tournament To Elect New Officers

The annual general meeting of the Mamak Hockey Tournament will be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Tuesday, November 2, at 6 p.m. It is important that representatives of each team should be present. The following is the agenda:

1. To elect a Civilian Assistant Hon. Secretary.
2. To elect representatives of teams to serve on the Executive Committee as follows:—Two representatives from the Naval teams, two from the Army and two from the Civilian teams.
3. Any other business.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

Czechs Have Better Of Latvians

Prague, Oct. 13. In view of the forthcoming visit of the Czechoslovakian national football team to England and Scotland, special interest attaches to the international match between Czechoslovakia and Latvia which was fought out here yesterday before about 10,000 spectators.

The Latvian eleven enjoys a very high reputation in European football circles but the Czechoslovakian combination proved too powerful for the Latvians who were defeated by four goals to two.

HOME FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CHELSEA LEADS IN FIRST DIVISION BY DEFEATING BRENTFORD

Matches played on Saturday in the Home Football League have resulted in Chelsea taking the lead in the First Division, while Brentford, which lost to Chelsea, has gone down to third place. The Wolves are occupying the second berth at the moment.

Motherwell and Rangers have changed positions in the First Division of the Scottish. The former is now ahead with 21 points from 14 matches, with the latter a close second with 20 points from 13.

The following are the standings of the various teams:

ENGLISH LEAGUE

First Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Chelsea	12	8	1	3	28	17	17
Wolves	12	7	2	3	20	14	16
Brentford	12	7	2	3	24	18	16
Charlton	12	5	5	2	19	13	15
Sunderland	12	7	2	3	22	15	15
Leeds	12	5	4	3	16	13	14
Arsenal	12	6	4	2	23	14	14
Preston N.E.	12	5	4	3	21	14	14
Stoke	12	5	3	4	24	14	13
Bolton	12	5	3	4	20	15	13
Everton	12	4	1	7	16	12	9
Manchester U.	12	5	2	5	20	10	12
Manchester C.	12	5	2	5	22	12	12
Birmingham	12	3	5	4	17	10	11
Huddersfield	12	3	1	8	10	11	7
Leicester	12	4	3	5	18	11	11
Grimsby	12	3	4	5	13	18	10
Blackpool	12	4	1	7	16	12	9
Derby	12	3	3	6	10	24	9
Liverpool	12	2	5	5	13	24	8
Portsmouth	12	2	4	6	10	31	4

Second Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts
Cowenry	12	7	3	2	10	14	18
Sheffield U.	13	8	2	3	10	14	18
Aston Villa	12	8	1	3	21	9	17
Chesterfield	12	7	2	3	23	13	16
West Ham	12	5	5	3	22	11	15
Bradford	12	6	5	3	22	11	15
Norw. B.	12	6	4	4	25	25	14
Burnley	13	5	4	4	17	10	14
Blackburn	12	4	5	3	21	17	13
Manchester U.	12	5	2	5	16	11	13
Tottenham	12	5	2	5	24	18	12
Swansea	12	3	6	3	15	14	12
Stockport	12	5	5	3	15	14	12
Norw. P.	12	4	3	5	11	13	11
Southampton	12	3	3	5	18	23	11
Bury	12	4	2	6	9	13	10
Barnsley	12	4	2	6	17	22	10
Newcastle	12	2	4	8	16	19	8
Luton	12	3	2	7	17	24	6
Preston	12	3	2	7	17	24	6
Sheffield W.	12	3	3	7	9	10	7
Fulham	12	1	3	8	13	25	5

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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

A great hospital mobilizes for a dread train wreck... drama blasts from the screen... and the tangled romances of men and women in white are unraveled in a climax you'll never forget! M-G-M's thrilling successor to "Men in White!"



● TO-DAY ONLY ●



"MAKE WAY FOR TO-MORROW"
Victor Moore - Beulah Bondi
A Paramount Picture.

Long-Heralded Offensive Starts

A Chinese spokesman denies the Japanese claim and says the Chinese have not withdrawn anywhere. He also claims the capture of Fuht

love the extravagant claims of Japanese. Tazung is expected to withstand any threat."—Reuter.

It was alleged that KAT caused a motor-car to swerve, overturn, and that she did not after the crash.

London, Oct. 24.

nd M. M. Hrovatin, Messrs. G.
ep D'Aquino and Mr. Li Chor Chi, in a
of the Chinese Red Cross.

[illegible]

12-00000

Kathleen Taylor, of Grandaha, Londonerry, was bound over by the local resident magistrate and ordered not to cycle for a year. She was charged with careless cycling.

It was alleged that Kathleen caused a motor-car to swerve and overturn, and that she did not stop after the crash.

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PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
Y. H. H. H.
"The Hongkong Telegraph"
For the South China Sea Trading Post, Ltd.
25 Nathan Road, Kowloon
Lighting up time: 6.11 pm
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ITALO-GERMAN OBSTRUCTION PREDICTED

Hope To Accelerate Insurgent Victory

SENSATIONAL REPORTS NOW IN HANDS OF FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 25.

The Government learns officially that Herr Adolf Hitler and Signor Benito Mussolini have agreed to obstruct negotiations for preventing intervention in the Spanish civil war while the Insurgents made supreme efforts to cut the Loyalists' life-lines to the sea.

It is reported that "stalling strategy" was the chief topic of conversation between Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, who visited Rome Saturday. After this parley Nazis and Fascists allegedly advised General Francisco Franco, Spanish Insurgent leader, that the question of withdrawal of all volunteers seemed remote enough to permit a major offensive on the Aragon front.

They are believed to have urged Franco to start a march from Saragossa to the sea as soon as possible, postponing a new offensive against Madrid, since it would entail weeks of delay.—United Press.

Solid Front

London, Oct. 24.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares that Italy's policy at the Nine-Power Conference will be tantamount to adherence to the German-Japanese Anti-Bolshevik Pact.

An understanding on this point was reached at a meeting on Saturday between Signor Mussolini, Count Ciano, Mr. Yotaro Sugimura, Japanese Ambassador to Rome and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London.—Reuter.

Belgium Preoccupied

Brussels, Oct. 24.

Belgium may be thrown into the throes of a Cabinet crisis when the Nine-Power Conference opens at the end of the week.

M. Paul van Zeeland, the Premier, is credited with the intention of resigning immediately in order to defend his actions as Vice-Governor of the National Bank during certain years when irregularities in its administration were alleged.—Reuter.

GENERAL FOUND SLAIN

Repercussions Anticipated

Brussels, Oct. 24.

A profound effect has been created by the news that General Elienne has been found dead in a hotel, stabbed through the heart with a carving knife.

Repercussions are expected as General Elienne was Director of the Goldscheider Penzo Bank, several of whose officials are now before the Correctional Court.

General Elienne had recently been very worried over events involving the bank.—Reuter.

SEAMEN STRIKE

San Francisco, Oct. 25.

The Safety At Sea Act being invoked against the President's permitting only 12 passengers to sail aboard the ship, the company reduced the crew, whereupon the remainder of the crew struck, delaying the vessel's sailing.—United Press.

19 Missing In Fire On Kaitangata

No report is yet to hand from H.M.S. Thracian, which ran the assistance of the crew of the Hongkong steamer Kaitangata early today, following distress calls from that vessel. Fire broke out in the Kaitangata and she is said to be a total loss.

The flames spread with such rapidity that the officers and men were forced to jump overboard, the steamer Nanning, also of Hongkong, rescuing all but 19 of the complement.

It is believed the Nanning, with Thracian, are searching for survivors near the scene of the disaster.

A detailed story is published on Page 7.

NANNING RESCUES EIGHTEEN

The China Navigation steamer Nanning has rescued eighteen of the ship's company from the Kaitangata.

Among them are: H. McVee, Master; H. M. Rogers, Chief Officer; A. S. Gill, Wireless Operator; T. Easdale, Chief Engineer; H. Mather, Second Engineer.

The Nanning has also picked up 13 Chinese hands, and is searching for further survivors.

26 Missing

It is now learned that 26 of the Chinese crew are missing.

FOREIGNERS KIDNAPPED

Peiping, Oct. 25.

Bishop Schraven, a Hollander, and eight other foreigners of Dutch, French, Czechoslovakian and Polish nationality were kidnapped from the French Catholic Mission at Cheng-tung on the Peiping-Hankow Railway on October 9, according to belated reports which have just reached Peiping.

No details of the outrage are available.—Reuter.

Expanding Britain's Sea Power

Mighty Fleet To Be Based At Singapore

Australian Report

London, Oct. 25.

The Admiralty is planning to transfer the Queen Elizabeth class of battleships, all of which have been modernised at great cost during the last few years, to the new Naval Base at Singapore when the vessels at present building are completed, according to Australian reports.

This story is printed in the Saturday Review, which points out that if this scheme is carried out it will be the first time that a British battle fleet has been in a locality from which it could effectively steam to the defence of Australia.

The Review adds that when the battleships are despatched they will be supported by a cruiser squadron of at least six ships, an aircraft carrier and four or five destroyer flotillas, minesweepers and eight submarines.

This Singapore would be comparable in strength to the major naval stations in the English Channel and the Mediterranean, capable of barring a naval invasion of Australia by any single power.

The Review quotes the Sydney Bulletin, saying: "British expenditure on fortifications, aircraft and naval bases in the Indian and Pacific Oceans will have reached £40,000,000 by 1940."—United Press.

No Passengers On President

Seattle, Oct. 24.

Shipping Inspectors ruled that the Dollar Line President Jackson, in failing to comply with the Safety At Sea Act fire regulations, must sail as a freighter instead of a passenger vessel.

As a result 14 first class and 80 third class passengers, and 122 of the crew of 200 had to remain ashore on Saturday when the ship sailed, carrying only 12 cabin passengers.—United Press.

The President Jackson, which sails regularly at Hongkong, is due here again about November 12.

Chinese Effectively Check Offensive

ULSTER RIFLEMEN IN ACTION



In another such sand-bag shelter as this, on the Shanghai International Settlement border, Ulstermen were attacked by a Japanese plane which sprayed them with machine-gun bullets. When Lieutenant W. McGowan, 22, dropped with bullets through the head and chest, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the post ordered his Lewis gun into action. The Japanese plane dived on the British post repeatedly and a number of Chinese civilians were killed in the vicinity.

PLANE FIRES ON MANY EUROPEAN NON-COMBATANTS

Shanghai, Oct. 25.

It was revealed to-day that the names of the Europeans who were subjected to an attack by the Japanese plane which killed Rifleman McGowan of the Ulster Rifles, are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Sprague of the Standard Oil Company; Mrs. Eileen Andrews, wife of an English resident in Shanghai; Mr. H. D. Roger, a Shanghai lawyer, and Commander of the American Cavalry Troop, Shanghai Volunteer Corps; Mr. Robert Smith, and Mr. Richard Price, an Englishman. This party was out riding horses when the Japanese plane attacked, but they escaped injury by jumping into a nearby ditch.

SECOND PARTY ATTACKED

A second party was also attacked, being deliberately fired upon by the Japanese plane, according to the victims.

Included in the second party were Miss Cecelia Pollock of Glasgow, Miss Peggy Arnold of New London, Conn., Mr. N. E. Allman, an American lawyer who is acting Mexican Consul in Shanghai, Mr. Richard Harris, an Italian named L. Riggio and Herr H. W. Pflug, a German pharmacist.

It is also reliably reported, although British naval authorities refuse to confirm or deny it, that the party included Lieut-Commander M. S. L. Burnett of H.M.S. Cumberland, who remained unconscious when his horse was shot from under him.

The Japanese Consular and Japanese Naval authorities have expressed their "deep regret" to Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Herbert Phillips, the British Consul-General. The Japanese state that investigation showed the incident was the result of the Japanese pilot's error in mistaking the British outpost for a Chinese position.—United Press.

Shell At His Door

Shanghai, Oct. 25.

It is learned that residents of eight houses in the compound of Rue de la Unany on the south-western border of French Concession were awakened by a shell at 2 a.m. which pierced the parapet of one house, penetrated the roof, and landed without exploding at the door of an apartment occupied by Mr. F. Witherside, Gubb, an Englishman employed by the Imperial Chemical Industries, who is at present on his way to Hongkong to fetch his wife, who recently evacuated from Shanghai.

Bullets from the shattered parapet broke several windows in other houses.

The French police state that the shell is a 77 millimetre, possibly from an anti-aircraft gun. It is not known at the moment whether it is a Chinese or Japanese shell.—United Press.

Beaten By Superior Enemy Army

Loyalist Leader's Explanation

Hendaye, Oct. 24.

General Tomas, leader of the Loyalist troops in the Asturias, said to-day in discussing the recent victories of the insurgent forces in Spain: "We were beaten by superior numbers, armaments and aircraft."

Meanwhile General Franco has announced that he is pardoning all prisoners with the exception of General Tomas's left wing associates, who, in the event of being captured, "will find a quick end to their sins."

In the meantime, the mop-up by the insurgent forces has been practically completed, 15,000 additional Asturias having surrendered, bringing the total during the past 72 hours to 25,000. During the last eight weeks 130,000 Asturias have surrendered.

It is reported that four columns of Requetes have seized Mieres, Belmonte, Samodolnegro and Puebla de Guzman, all rich mining centres, and captured twelve fighting planes, aerial bombs, eleven lorries of war material, five cannon, six heavy Russian tanks and a seventeen-wagon supply train.

NO FOREIGN TROOPS

The Nationalists announced that the clean-up of the Littoral, as well as the region between Infesto and Oviedo would be completed on Sunday night. Huge quantities of war materials have been seized during the past 24 hours.

It is stressed that no foreigners participated in the capture of Gijon, or the aftermath.

It is stated that the Nationalists occupied towns and villages to-day without resistance.—United Press.

HARD FIGHTING NEAR TAZANG AND IN CHAPEI

JAPANESE LOSE 100 MEN IN HAND-TO-HAND CLASH

Shanghai, Oct. 25.

A Chinese military spokesman declared to-day that all the major Chinese defence works on the Tazang front are intact despite the heavy Japanese artillery fire yesterday and last night.

The report circulated yesterday to the effect that the Chinese had withdrawn from Tazang and Kiangwan was emphatically denied by the spokesman.

He added that Chinese reinforcements have been sent to the front and are effectively checking the Japanese attack on all the important fronts.

CHINESE CONTINUE ADVANCE

Japanese Suffer Serious Set-Back In Shansi Area

Taiyuan, Oct. 25.

Chinese forces claim to have recaptured the East and West Yung Hua Villages lying northwest of Hainkow, north of Taiyuan.

With the recapture of these two points the Chinese forces are attempting to round up the Japanese troops in the vicinity of Hainkow where 1,500 Japanese reinforcements are reported to have arrived yesterday.

According to an estimate, the Japanese in Shansi have suffered about 10,000 casualties as a result of recent reverses. Their total numerical strength in the province is about 40,000.—Central News.

Japanese Attack Repulsed

Nanking, Oct. 25.

A fierce attack by a Japanese combined force of about 1,000 men on Fengcheng, about three miles east of Lingshen on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in Shantung on the afternoon of October 23, was successfully repulsed by the Chinese forces, according to a military report from Tientsin.—Central News.

Two Stations On T.P.R. Bombed

Taiwan, Oct. 25.

Tainan and Tsochun on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in Shantung were bombed by Japanese planes yesterday.

Two Japanese planes flew over Tainan city early in the morning, but were driven away by intensive Chinese anti-aircraft gun fire. They later proceeded to Tainan and dropped four bombs.

Meanwhile, two other Japanese planes raided Tsochun station. Two bombs were dropped, killing two civilians and destroying several telegraph wires. The planes also reconnaissance over Tainan and Tsochun but dropped no bombs.—Central News.

Station Of Hangchow Again Bombed

Hangchow, Oct. 25.

The Zakow station on the outskirts of Hangchow was the target of another raid staged by three Japanese planes. Eighteen explosives, including four incendiary bombs, were dropped by the raiders, causing considerable damage to the railway.—(Continued on Page 4.)

Chinese "big swordsmen" repulsed a Japanese attack on Chapei yesterday when they slaughtered over 100 of the invaders during a close-range encounter along the banks of the Wangpang Creek. Chinese military headquarters reveals.

Two other Japanese columns moving along East Paoshing Road and Jukong Road were also routed when the Chinese launched an enveloping movement and drove the invaders back to North Szechuan Road in the International Settlement. The Chinese engaged the Japanese for over three hours and at one time reached the intersections of the streets leading from Chapei to North Szechuan Road. They withdrew to their original positions after the Japanese troops retreated.

Chinese machine-gunners on East and West Recreation Road in Kiangwan succeeded in driving back a fleet of Japanese tanks.—Central News.

Chinese Planes Raid Japanese Warships

Shanghai, Oct. 25.

The Japanese warships in the Whangpoo River and the Japanese positions in the Yangtze sector.—(Continued on Page 4.)

STOP PRESS

AIR FLEET OFF ON RAID

Shanghai, Oct. 25.

Twenty-five of the most modern two-motored Japanese bombers disappeared in formation after this morning's fog had lifted, flying west for a raid on the Nanziang front, where fighting is very heavy. They returned two or three hours later, two passing directly over French Concession.

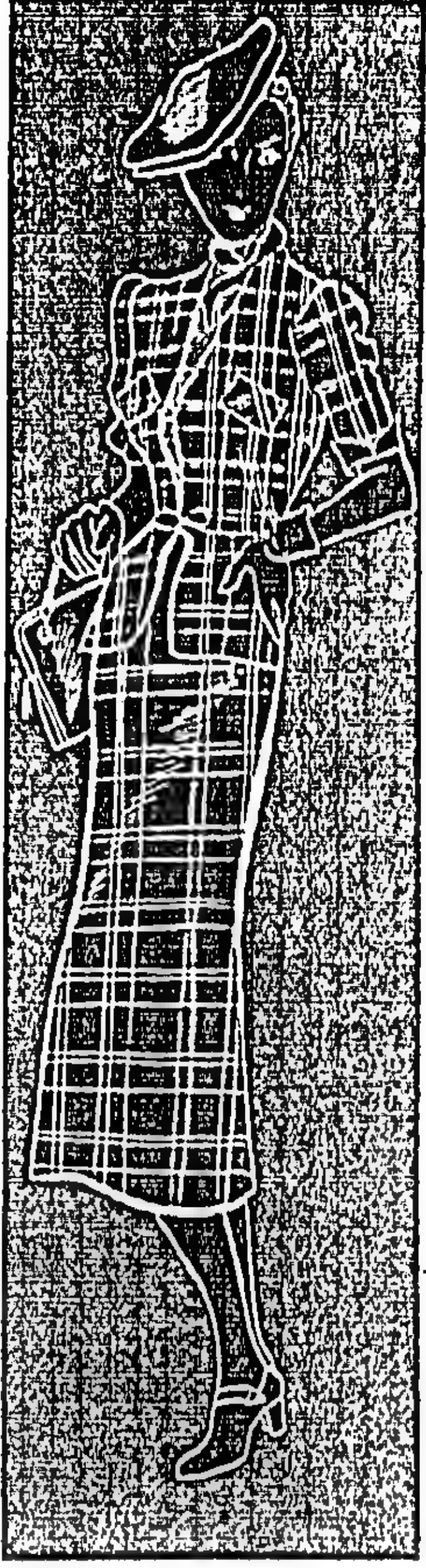
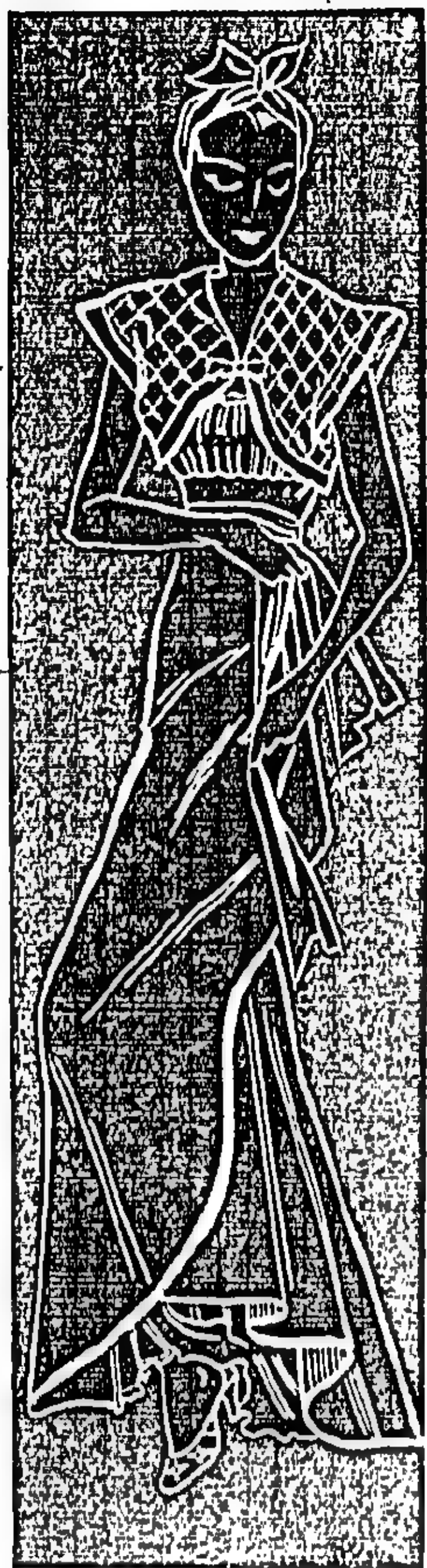
Other routine bombings were carried out on all fronts, but the warships remained silent.—United Press.

PRINCESS DEAD

Tokyo, Oct. 25.

The Imperial Household to-day announced the death from pneumonia of Princess Fushimi.—United Press.

A woman in the thirties as she appeared to five people in one day...



8 a.m.

As her maid
sees her

11.30 a.m.

As her cook
saw her

12.30 p.m.

As her garage
man saw her

4 p.m.

As usherette
saw her

THE MAID:
8 a.m. Good morning, madam. It's not so warm to-day. Perhaps madam will have the new bed jacket? It will be warmer, being quilted.

I was looking round the shops my afternoon out. Quilted taffeta is definitely the thing. And that colour especially. Cyclamen pink they call it. Let me help you into it, madam. There.

Your hand mirror? The blue tulle tied up like that on top is quite the most satisfactory way madam has found for doing her hair at night.

I have put the dressing gown skirt over the chair. One of madam's best inspirations to have the taffeta skirt made to swathe on below the bolero. Makes a complete dressing-gown. Madam will have the blue and pink trousers?

I have a favour to ask. If I might look at madam's new nightie to copy for my trousseau. Madam is a ninon, but I could make it in other materials.

It's so pretty—blue, bound with cyclamen. What style is it called? Square-necked, gathered up high at the waist like that? Empire?

Shall I draw the curtains, madam? It's a fine morning. I think the sun is going to shine, after all.

THE COOK:
11.30 a.m. Here she comes. Get a move on, Kitty, you've not started the potatoes yet. And there's nothing for you to see this morning, because she's got her overall on.

Oh, all right, house jacket then, you and your fancy names. Fine feathers make fine birds, and you and the missus may look holly-toity mincing round the kitchen, but you're both of you good for nothing.

Look out of the window and see for yourself. She's talking to Smith by the celery bed.

It's only a green and white check gingham coat with buttons down the front and a belt. It's lined up with plain green gingham. I saw 'em come back from the laundry.

And she's got them silly string-topped slippers on she brought back from foreign parts. She'll catch her death of cold.

THE GARAGE MAN:
12.30 p.m. Did you have a good look, Kathleen? Seemed a bit of all right to me, but I won't be able to explain it to the missus if I don't get it down on a bit of paper.

Now, then, off we go. What was her hat like? Flat, large beret, colour London tan. O.K.

Shoes kid leather, same colour, medium heel. Yes, I've got that down. She always wears decent shoes when she's driving, I'll say that for her.

Now what? Suit checked flannel. Stuff beige, with lines of dark green, tailored, but with short sleeves with little cuffs. Waistcoat dark green, gloves long green thick suede gauntlets. Yes, I've got that. Those were sensible for driving, too.

The missus always wants to know what she had on. I like all that stuff she puts on her face. On her, mind you I'd give the missus something to remember it by if she tried it on.

THE USHERETTE:
4 p.m. It's her on the third row, four on from the middle, I mean. You can see she's every inch a lady. She always comes to a matinee when we've got a new show. I've noticed her before. Always wears black. Very quiet but well cut.

Now if I had a lot of money, that's the way I'd dress. Look, she's just getting up now. See that frock? It's as plain as maybe, but it looks swell.

New bracelet length sleeve she's got. And I like that neck. I like those little gathers, held together by the gold clip. Gives a bit of fullness in front. She's got her touch of colour well into the scheme with that

yellow and black chiffon veil on the turban, and the yellow embroidered stars on her bodice.

Can you see her shoes? Yes, I might have guessed she'd have those new high-pointed vamps. And what a nice bag, with the latest thing in long handles. Cool. Some people are lucky.

THE HUSBAND:
8 p.m. Another new dress darling? I say, you're going it rather, aren't you? How much was it? Well, I don't call that dear compared with some of them, though it always beats me where they put it.

I suppose that shiny stuff, sequins, or whatever they call them, round the waist are expensive. But gipsies wear them, don't they?

I think that dark blue is rather your colour, darling. Do you remember one of your honeymoon frocks was the same? Goes with your dark hair somehow.

The Philippines are a bit late, aren't they? You'll knock old man Phillips a mile when she sees that. She's always too bare and done up when they come just to dine quietly, don't you think?

I like that frock of yours because it's all one colour, and slinky, and the sleeves are pretty. Wasn't that the bell?

Rose Marie Hodgson



8 p.m.

Her husband
saw her



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MYSTERY OF BEAUTY'S FATE IN JEALOUSY KILLING

Spirit Warning By Telephone Of Impending Death

Twenty-eight-year-old Grace Cameron, Tyneside-born wife of a Turkish Colonel, was killed in Vienna, and her four-year-old son, the victim of a drama suggesting occult influences, says the Vienna correspondent of *The People*.

Ismet Dzino, the husband, is the son of a Turkish Colonel of a noble family who, in the Gallipoli campaign, killed Grace Cameron's father—an officer in the Durham Light Infantry.

After the war he visited England in seek the family of the man he had killed in the hope of passing on to them souvenirs of the dead man. His son, then about fourteen, accompanied him.

He was successful in his quest, and the two families kept up correspondence afterwards.

INORDINATE JEALOUSY

Some years later, the son of the Turkish colonel married the daughter of the British officer, and they were happy for some time, despite the inordinate jealousy of the husband. Recently a fortune-teller consulted by the wife warned her that death awaited her if she did not break with her husband. There was a break but the husband prevailed on the wife to return to him on the understanding that there would be no more accusations of infidelity.

On the night before the tragedy the woman was called on the phone by someone who claimed to be speaking for the fortune-teller. She was told that unless she left the house at once she and her son would be murdered.

Attempts have been made to trace the source of this message, but so far as the telephone authorities can say, no call of any kind was put through to the number in question that night.

FIT OF JEALOUSY

Next day the husband returned to the house in one of his fits of insane jealousy. There was a scene and he produced a revolver, killing her and their son and then shooting himself. It now transpires that the fortune-teller had told the victim that she would receive a warning through the telephone from the spirit world when danger threatened her.

Marcel Made £40,000 Out Of His "Waves"

Paris. A "Marcel wave," is to be unveiled at the home for retired hairdressers, which he endowed with part of his fortune, at Parnain, in the Oise Valley.

Marcel used to charge fivepence for crimping hair. Then he developed his scissor-like curling iron and saved £40,000 in ten years. He retired in 1897.

£50,000 NOTES VANISH: NO CLUE

LONDON'S perfect crime—the theft of the £50,000 Avonmore collection of banknotes, unsaleable in the open market—was discovered recently.

The collection of 70,000 notes, in 110 leather-bound books, vanished from the home—one of a row of three-storeyed villas in Avonmore-road, W., near Olympia—of Mr. Frederick Ernest Catling.

There was nothing to show how the thieves entered the house. There were no fingerprints, no marks on any window. No one heard a sound.

The 6 ft. high, 4 ft. broad, steel, asbestos-lined safe had been neatly forced open. It had an ordinary patent lock. Auburn-haired Fred Catling, young cinema proprietor son of Mr. F. E. Catling, told the story of the theft while Scotland-yard detectives minutely examined the house.

OWNER AWAY

"My father, since an illness, has lived at Worthing. I live at Chiswick. This house is often unoccupied."

"It is being renovated. Three workmen have keys besides myself. I left the house last night at 8.15, the workmen quarter of an hour later. The collection was in a ground floor book room."

"Mr. McPherson, my foreman, came to my house at 12.15 to-day. The windows were fastened, the door was locked. It is not possible to get in by the back way."

"He telephoned to me to say his safe was forced open. The collection gone. I telephoned to my father. He was broken-hearted. It took six men to move the safe. One man alone could hardly have loaded the 110 volumes into a car without assistance."

OFFERED £35,000
"Detectives have a complete catalogue and description of the notes. They are being circulated to every dealer."

"My father was offered £35,000 for it by a collector, but he values it at £50,000."

Mr. Catling said: "This is a loss, not only to me, but to the nation. It is the only collection of its type in the world. Not even the Bank of England has so complete a collection of banknotes."

The collection's face value is ten thousand million pounds. It contains the first bank note—printed on mulberry leaves by Kublai Khan during the Yuan Dynasty 700 years ago.



Amleto Battisti, Uruguayan gambler, lost a fortune at Biarritz, France, in 1929, recouped it in Cuba and South America, and went back to Biarritz to get revenge. This time he lost more than \$370,000.

Test Pilot Crashes To Death

The Chief test pilot of the De Havilland Aircraft Company, Mr. R. J. (Bob) Wright, was killed recently when the tiny student-built T.K. 4 monoplane, crashed near Hatfield Aerodrome almost on the eve of an attempt to establish two new world speed records.

Wright planned to make his record attempt on the following Monday. He took the machine up to fly over the course from Hatfield via Duxford and Henlow, back to Hatfield.

He had taken-off only four minutes before and had made two circuits of the aerodrome. The machine was making a steeply banked turn when it crashed to the ground beyond the boundary of the aerodrome.

The T.K. 4 is the fourth of a series of machines built by the students of the De Havilland Technical School for the King's Cup.

It was the smallest and one of the fastest aeroplanes ever built for the race.

Although it did not get a place in the King's Cup air race last month, the T.K. 4, piloted by Mr. Wright, averaged 230 m.p.h. over the course.

Only 27 Robert John Wright joined the De Havilland Company as a ground engineer in 1928. He began flying in 1932 and succeeded Captain H. S. Brown as the company's chief test pilot.

YACHT AT MERCY OF HURRICANE

Log Of Endeavour I Reveals Grim Tale

London, Oct. 2.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* to-day publishes extracts from a log of the voyage of the yacht *Endeavour I*, from America, which ended at Gosport yesterday.

Mr. Ted Heard, son of Capt. Heard, her master, kept it in a loose-leaf notebook, describing in terse sea language the breaking of the towing hawser in a hurricane, after which the world was without news of the yacht for 13 days.

Following is the log:

Sept. 12.—*Endeavour I*, having connected up her towing hawser with *Viva*, the motor yacht, weighed anchor at 2 p.m. and left Newport, Rhode Island, for home.

Sept. 13.—Hard rain all night. Sky looking bad. Wind moderate. 234 miles out from Brenton Reef L.V. 1.45 p.m. sea making. We called up *Viva* to reduce speed to nine knots as ship was beginning to pitch badly. 6 p.m. Wind freshening from S.E. and big sea running.

SEA ANCHOR READY

Called up *Viva* to reduce speed to five knots. Got sea anchor ready in case of emergency. Called up *Viva* and told her if the storm became so bad that we had to slip we would ride to sea anchor. At 10.30 p.m. wind reached hurricane force. Ship was impossible to get forward to cut drift tow rope. Hard driving rain with vivid flashes of lightning and thunder. Had all sails stowed except the mizzen.

11.30 p.m. ship began to make stern way. Either tow rope had parted or *Viva* had cut us adrift. Ship out of control. Let go the sea anchor. At midnight we layed below and ship was battered down. We kept mizzen set to keep ship afloat. So we left her to ride it out.

Sept. 14.—3 a.m. wind had abated and veered S.W. When dawn came at 5.30 a.m. found ship had rode out gale very well and no damage was done. 6 a.m. called up *Viva* on radio, but got no reply.

7.30 a.m. started to get tow rope aboard. About 70 fathoms (420 ft.) was hanging over the bows. After a hard struggle we succeeded and found that *Viva* had cut away.

[Note.—It was afterwards found that the 9 in. rope hawser had not been cut, but had parted, leaving about 20 fathoms hanging astern of the *Viva*. It was a new hawser, and had not a wire core.]

SEAPLANE SIGHTED

10 a.m. Clear sky and local S.W. wind. Still trying to get in touch with *Viva*. Decide to wait and let her locate us. Later we thought it best to take advantage of fair wind, therefore set trysail and staysail, and at noon put ship on her course for home—E.S.E.

Sept. 15.—Wind dropping. Ship rolling rather heavily. Trysail hanks (attaching sail to mast) began to break away. Lowered trysail for repairs. At noon a seaplane passed us flying very low West.

Sept. 16.—Wind light. Set light stay sail. Weather fine. Easted man sent aloft to overhaul rigging and cross-tree guys.

Sept. 17.—Wind inclined to work round to East. Ship just rolling along. 780 miles from Brenton Reef L.V. and a big swell rolling all wind out of the sails. Progress slow, with head-winds and light rain showers.

Sept. 18.—Light winds in morning. Patches of fog. One water tank empty. At midnight a calm. Ship lost stowage way and rolling heavily.

FIRST SHIP SIGHTED

Sept. 19.—0 a.m. very foggy. Fog lifting and we sighted a three-masted schooner—the first ship we have been seen so far. The wind backing N.W. at 11 a.m., called all hands on deck to set the squaresail. Now running into a big southerly swell.

1.30 p.m. Slowed trysail as fore-rope was chafing badly. Had to unbend trysail and seize on the hank. This job done 3.30 p.m., bent trysail and slowed on boom. Ship rolling heavily and not making much headway.

Sept. 20.—Little wind all backing West. Ship just got stowage way. Later, little breeze making S.W. Ship making better headway. Altered course S.E. by E and tried to pick up steamer track, hoping to get reported. We are now 1,134 miles from Newport, 1,055 to Scillies, 11 p.m. lost fog and fixed new one. Midnight, good going.

Sept. 21.—Weather showery. Average speed 10½ knots. Moderate gale. Ship lurching heavily, with beam sea. 2 p.m. weather conditions ideal. Set big staysail.

8.15 p.m. received news bulletin from England for first time. Surprised to hear that American coastguards had been searching for us and had given up, thinking we had foundered. Tapped out message that we were all well, hoping that it would be picked up.

Sept. 22.—Heavy rain. Wind light. Watch looking out for passing steamers.

Sept. 23.—Heavy rain. Wind veering N.W. Gybed over, ship making better course for home. Distance from Newport 1,820 miles, to Bishop Rock, Scillies, 974.

CALLED ALL HANDS

Sept. 24.—Wind veered N.W. Nice breeze. Weather very fine. 708 miles from Bishop Rock.

Sept. 25.—Noon. Bishop Rock bearing N. 63½ E. 638 miles. Altered course E. by S. Ship bracing to, so lowered mizzen to ease altering. Lowered big staysail and set small one. 3.30 p.m. called all hands to lower and reef the trysail. At 6 p.m. look in jib. Moderate gale. Midnight, wind having moderated, set squaresail and lowered staysail and trysail.

Sept. 26.—Wind veered W.N.W. Gybed. 10 a.m. wind X.N.W. and light, set jib. Better breeze. Bishop Rock bears N. 85 E. 475 miles. Midnight calm, big swell, ship rolling heavily.

Sept. 27.—2 a.m. calm, ship rolling heavily. Daybreak, East wind making. Lowered squaresail, set trysail and big staysail. At 10.20 a.m. British tanker *Cheyenne* overtook us. Hoisted signals to her to report as at Lloyd's by wireless; spoke to her by semaphore to report us all well; and *Cheyenne* proceeded on her course.

Sept. 28.—Light and variable winds. Bishop Rock N. 68 E. 252 miles. Head winds, ship tacking to windward.

Sept. 29.—Light S.E. winds. Passed several French fishing smacks. Found log rotator was missing. 1 p.m. Belgian tanker *Esso* diverted her course to cross us, asked for our signal number. We hoisted G.W.S.F. and signalled "report us by wireless." She wished us "bon voyage" and proceeded on her course.

Sept. 30.—12.15 a.m. sighted Bishop Rock, 130 a.m. Bishop Rock abeam. 6.45 a.m. sighted Lizard. 9.15 a.m. Lizard abeam. Course East. 10 a.m. several aeroplanes located us. 5.30 p.m. Start Point.

Capt. Heard, describing the hurricane to Major Heckstall-Smith, *Yachting Correspondent of The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, with whom he has sailed for many years, said: "There was a tremendous sea and the strongest wind I have ever encountered. The worst of the hurricane was over in three hours. In the middle of it the little mizzen was most useful in keeping us riding to it."

"It stopped there?" asked Major Heckstall-Smith. "I wonder it did, for it is not so staunch in appearance, and is in a narrow part of the ship."

"It not only held, it did splendid work, being the only sail we had on her," replied Capt. Heard. "She rode it out well, and I never had any fear for her."

"One thing important to yachtsmen in the hard conditions of an ocean voyage, the rubber mastband at the deck which racing yachts use, is not nearly so good as old-fashioned wooden mast wedges."

After the tow-rope parted, added Capt. Heard, there was such a deluge of water on deck that from midnight to noon the following day they were unable to go on deck to haul the hawser aboard.

A table of *Endeavour I*'s daily runs shows that she made 237 miles on Sept. 21 and 227 on the following day.

Book Only Author Can Read

A BOOK has just been completed which only the author can read.

It is by Dr. Paul Vergoz, and is written in the Hiligayon Script, ancient writing of Iloilo province, Philippine Islands.

Dr. Vergoz is probably the only man alive who understands this script. He has been studying it for years.

The characters of the script resemble those of the Chinese. They are written, starting from the bottom left-hand corner, upwards in horizontal columns.

The name of the new book is "Quezon and Osmena—their Parallel Biographies."

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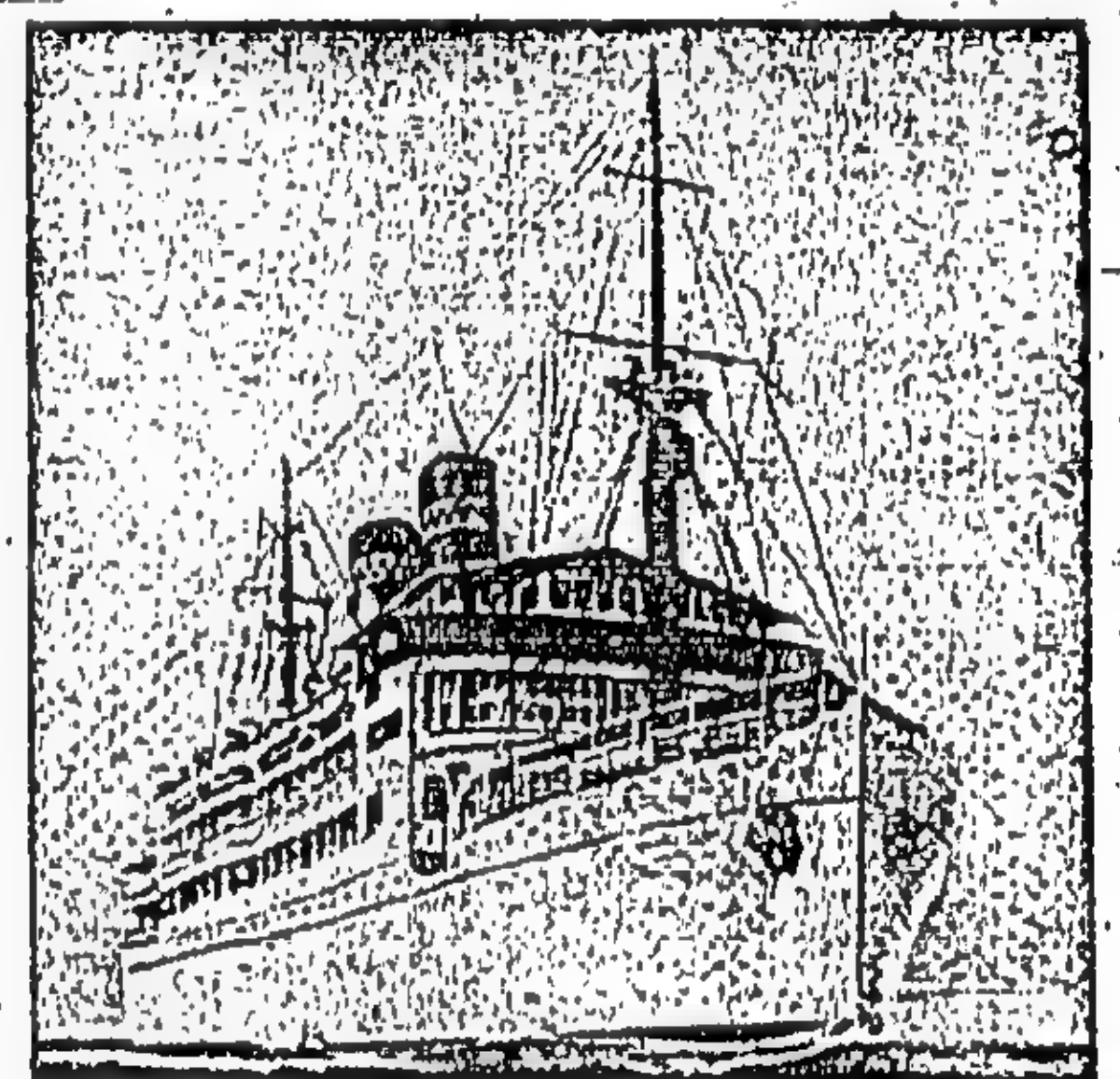
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"For several years longer I tried to get rid of my fat through diets and exercises. They didn't work, because I couldn't stick to them. Probably you know how it is."

"If you are fat, and have tried to reduce by starving and muscular efforts, you'll realize how glad I was to be told about the BonKora reducing treatment."

"I got a bottle and took it according to directions. Results were apparent the first week, and in only ten weeks I was down to normal after losing 36 pounds."

Hundreds of women who reduced with BonKora had the same experience. You can have a similar experience—and get

rid of your fat—just as easily and quickly as they have.

The BonKora treatment requires you to cut down on very fattening foods, but allow you to eat satisfying meals, of foods you like, while it is taking off your fat the quickest way.

Don't hesitate because other reducing methods have failed. Users have said that BonKora took off 20, 30, 50 pounds after they had tried other ways in vain. BonKora is safe too. Contains no thyroid extract or dangerous drugs.

Get a bottle of BonKora at your chemist and after a few days you will feel better, sleep better and enjoy life more fully. BonKora is not only a wonderful fat reducer but also tones up your system and builds up health and strength.



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The old Moulin Rouge, once bright spot on the Boulevard de la Chapelle, played a dominating role in the amusement life of Paris is about to fade out of the picture of night life in the Seine city. After the depression it was turned out into a theatre and it has been sold to a commercial firm.

WORLD LINK OF
AIR MAILS250,000 LETTERS CARRIED
WEEKLYHEAD OF SERVICE ON
8 YEARS' PROGRESS

THE growth of the air mail service is the special pride of Mr. Henry A. Crawford, chief superintendent of the foreign division of the G.P.O., London, who has retired after 40 years in the Post Office.

When Mr. Crawford was promoted eight years ago from the parcels office, Mount Pleasant, the air mail was capable of carrying only a few hundred letters.

"Now," he declared, "over 250,000 letters are sent by air mail weekly, including the Empire services to Australia, India and Africa. When the North Atlantic flying services have passed the experimental stage I anticipate a great addition to the air mail facilities."

LETTERS SENT BY SUBMARINE
There are times when we have to enlist the assistance of all kinds of ships for mail-carrying. Mr. Crawford went on. "I remember on one occasion we had a big batch of letters for Tristan da Cunha, where ships call only a few times a year."

"We managed to get them on board a Dutch submarine, which was passing that way. The inhabitants of the island must have felt greatly impressed in having their letters delivered in that way."

Mr. Crawford has one grievance against the letter-writing public. "Many do not realize," he said "that letters to Africa are sent now by air three times a week. Before, when they went by mail-boat, they had to be posted on Fridays. People cannot get out of that habit, and as a result our air mail is inundated on that day."

CHINESE CONTINUE
ADVANCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

track and wagons, and the death of one old woman.

The planes also circled over the Hangchow city but dropped no missiles.—Central News.

Important Appointments
For Franklin L. Ho

Nanking, Oct. 23.
Dr. Franklin L. Ho, Chief of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, has been appointed by a mandate of the National Government concurrently Director of the Farm Credit Bureau, succeeding Mr. Chen Ching-shan who has resigned.

A well-known economist, Dr. Ho was dean of the School of Economics of the Nankai University, Tientsin, before he joined government service early this year.—Central News.

Lunghwa-Shanghai Train
Service Disrupted

Tungshai, Oct. 23.
The train service on the Lunghwa-Shanghai Railway was disrupted on October 23 as a result of the destruction of a section of the track at Heianchen station in north Kiangsu. Japanese planes raided the station three times, dropping more than 20 high explosives.—Central News.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BRITISH ATTACK
ON AIR RECORDPlane With Range
Of 8,000 MilesAUSTRALIA ROUTE
FOR TEST

It is probable that before the end of the autumn Great Britain will make an attempt on the long-distance flight record at present held by Russia, writes the air correspondent of the London Sunday Times.

The Air Ministry has been criticised during the past year for not upholding British prestige by using all the available resources to win races and to break existing records.

The height record was won by Flight Lieut. H. J. Adam in June with a margin of 2,575 ft. over the Italian, Lieut.-Colonel Pezzi. Yet, although the Air Force has had machines capable of breaking all long-distance records, no attempt was made.

OBJECTION OUT OF DATE

One reason was that the amount of work required in altering the machine for this special duty would entail the removal of skilled technicians from more urgent production.

This objection no longer holds good, for the Vickers Wellesley bomber, the machine concerned, is being delivered to the R.A.F. in increasing numbers. The use of one of them now would not affect production.

The Wellesley is constructed on the geodetic principle which, by making the aircraft much lighter, allows considerably heavier loads to be carried. When the prototype machine was made experiments showed that, if Service loading were reduced, the range of the machine would be 8,000 miles.

If this can be achieved, it will be more than 1,300 miles in advance of the magnificent record set up by the Russian airmen, Gromoff and Youshkevich, in flight across the North Pole to San Jacinto.

SPEDDER MACHINE

The average speed of the Russian machine, an Ant. 25 monoplane, was approximately 100 m.p.h., as against Wellesley's cruising speed of 180 m.p.h. The maximum speed is 202 m.p.h. at 8,000 ft.

The Wellesley was designed as a long range bomber, its range in still air being 1,100 miles with full military load. The machine to make the attempt will be powered by a single Bristol Pegasus XXX engine of more than 1,000 h.p.

The route over which the attempt is to be made has not yet been decided but it will probably be over the recognised air route towards Australia. This affords the longest direct line established across the world, being more than 10,000 miles.

One Drink
For One
Sandwich

—Bench Decision

It is an offence to serve more than one drink with a sandwich during the "drink-with-a-meal" extension granted to certain licensed houses, Brighton magistrates held recently.

Mr. E. C. Pitt, licensee of the Argyle Mansions Hotel, Middle Street, Brighton, was fined £7 10s. for selling drink out of hours.

Her daughter, Miss Catherine Pitt, and a waiter, John Morris Thompson, were each fined £2 for aiding and abetting.

Defending counsel said there would be an appeal. He described the case as the first of its kind.

Police Constable Skelly said that he ordered a drink and a sandwich at the hotel.

A short time after he had finished the sandwich he asked for—and was served with—another drink.

WHY NOT A BARREL?
Mr. C. G. T. Fensholt, defending, asked the police contended that if a man ordered a pint of beer with a sandwich there was no offence.

If he had half a pint with a sandwich and another half a pint immediately afterwards, an offence would be committed.

It is an offence to serve more than one drink with one sandwich, it may be that many licensed houses are committing offences.

"It would appear to be no offence to order and consume a barrel of beer with a sandwich provided the beer was consumed before the extension period ended, but to have another half a pint after eating the sandwich would be an offence."

CHINESE EFFECTIVELY
CHECK OFFENSIVE

(Continued from Page 1.)

were raided four times by Chinese planes between 11.25 o'clock last night and 2 o'clock this morning.

Several huge fires blazed up in the Yangtzepoo sector as a result of the Chinese aerial bombings.—Central News.

Strong Defences

Shanghai, Oct. 23.
Chinese defence works in the Yangtze sector are strong enough to stand continuous offensive on the part of the Japanese, declared a high Chinese military spokesman to-day.

The defence works, he revealed, were built upon the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities under the direction of expert military engineers, and have since been constantly strengthened and reinforced.

At Heavy Cost

Recalling the recent fierce engagements south of the Wu Tsao Creek, he said that the Japanese had suffered more than 10,000 casualties in gaining one or two kilometres of ground. He predicted that the Japanese would meet with heavier losses if they attempted to make any advance on Tazang.

Upon the withdrawal of the Chinese forces to the present line of defence the Japanese apparently thought that the Chinese would abandon Chapel too, and even now they seem to have the same impression, which accounts for the fierce attack on Tazang in an attempt to push southward. But this, he pointed out, is entirely a miscalculation.

He emphatically declared that the Chinese forces would hold every inch of ground in Shanghai at all costs.—Central News.

Fierce Tazang Battle

Shanghai, Oct. 23.
About 40,000 crack Japanese regulars divided into three columns launched terrific attacks on the Chinese position at Tazang in the early hours this morning.

The Japanese claimed last night that they have taken Chenchinhana, three miles north-east of Tazang, where a left flank attack is anticipated. The Japanese are using mechanized units in the offensive now under way.

Chinese forces put up a stubborn resistance at Tazang. The Japanese objective is to penetrate to Nanjing, and then farther inland, it is believed.

Heavy fighting is going on in Koshichan, where the enemy is attacking in two columns. In the Chenchinhana sector, 500 Japanese were killed while the Chinese lost one entire battalion.

Foreign residents living in the western sections of the International Settlement and French Concession have been warned by the Japanese to move elsewhere, as Chinese bombs in that vicinity will be heavily bombed, it is stated.—International News Agency.

Victory Complete?

Tokyo, Oct. 23.
Prince Kanin, Chief of the Army Staff, has cabled congratulations to the Japanese troops upon their victory, which, according to Domei began in the morning when Japanese combined land, naval and air forces triumphed in the south along the Yangtze in positions at Futan University, Kiangsu and elsewhere, forcing the Chinese to retreat to the west.

The populace here is elated, and is convinced that the Japanese victory is complete.—United Press.

Japanese Troops Occupy
Kweichow

Shanghai, Oct. 23.
A unit of 2,000 Japanese troops has entered Kweichow, a point south of Kweichow, which has been evacuated by the Chinese forces as a result of the Japanese advance on Machinohai, according to information from Chinese military sources.—Central News.

Tremendous Activity

Shanghai, Oct. 23.
Foreigners living on the western edge of French Concession have reported tremendous military activity throughout the night, troop movements, trains arriving from the south, along the nearby Shanghai-Hangchow railway line. The noise of coaling unloading the freight cars made sleep impossible.

The supplies, presumably, are intended to be returned to Nanjing, or some other sector, where the Japanese are concentrating.

Fighting is the outlying sectors is described as being very heavy.—United Press.

CHIEFTAIN
MURDERED

Rangoon, Oct. 24.
The Sawbwa, or Chieftain, of the southern Shan State of Kengtung, was shot dead by an unknown assailant outside of his palace to-day.

The motive for the murder has not yet been ascertained, but all is quiet now.

The Mahadevi of Kengtung, wife of the deceased, is returning to Burma from Singapore on Tuesday. It is thought that she is not yet aware of the tragedy.—Reuter.

DUKE OF WINDSOR
NOW IN PARIS

Paris, Oct. 24.
The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here by train from Munich this afternoon, and were greeted by a crowd which gathered at the station. Afterwards they drove to their hotel.—Reuter.

PLANE ATTACKS
ULSTER RIFLESJapanese Fire On
British PostRIFLEMAN KILLED;
WITNESSES' STORY

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (7.24 p.m.).

Rfn. W. McGowan, of the Ulster Rifles, died after admission to hospital to-day from bullet wounds received when he was machine-gunned in Keswick Road, on the western outskirts, by a Japanese plane.

The road, which forms part of the defence perimeter manned by the Ulsters, runs alongside the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Mr. J. T. Johns, Reuter's correspondent, was an eye-witness of the machine-gunning, which occurred inside the British defence sector.

"I was walking with my wife and dog in Keswick Road," he said, "when I saw a plane power-dive towards the British soldiers. We ran into a rice field and lay flat in a ditch as the soldiers hurried to the redoubts."

"About 20 British and American soldiers, who were riding dismounted or were thrown off their horses at the sound of the machine-gunning. The plane blazed away and zoomed up, then circled and power-dived five times, blazing away with its machine gun. It swooped so low we were able to see the pilot's face."

Redoubt Was Objective

British military authorities state that the snubbing redoubt near which McGowan was killed was definitely the objective of the Japanese plane, which opened fire from a very low altitude.

The N.C.O. in charge of the post, which was splattered with machine-gun bullets from the plane, ordered fire to be opened with a Lewis gun, but this was ineffective.

McGowan, who was shot in the head and chest, died on the way to hospital. He was 22 years of age and due to go home shortly.

Besides McGowan, four Chinese farmers in the vicinity were killed and six wounded.

Mr. Nicholson, United States Treasury agent, who was in Keswick Road at the time said—"The Japanese plane strafed everything along the road."

Keswick Road is an Extra-Settlement road.

British quarters contend that the railway track alongside the road had been quite clear of indication to the enemy that they were machine-gunning the British defence sector.

Protest Expected

British authorities are expected to protest in the strongest terms over the incident, but so far there has been no official formal apology.

Admiral Sugiyama, Chief of Staff of the Third Fleet, on behalf of Admiral Hasegawa, called on Admiral Little, British Commander-in-Chief, and expressed deep regret for the incident, which he said was caused by the Japanese airmen mistaking the British for a Chinese post.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Okamoto, also called on the British Consul-General, Mr. Herbert Phillips.

British headquarters assert that the Japanese plane made one or more deliberate attacks on a group of soldiers, including two women, who took refuge in the post in Keswick Road where McGowan was on duty.

Eye-witnesses agree that the plane flew as low as 100 feet and that the begoggled airmen could be clearly seen.

Just previous to the incident, Admiral Little, American Commander-in-Chief, made representations to Admiral Hasegawa, Japanese Commander-in-Chief, against numerous instances in which Japanese shells, anti-aircraft shrapnel and bombs from Japanese planes had fallen into the sector of the Settlement, guarded by the United States Marines, with resultant loss of life and injury to non-combatants.

He pointed with bombs had sometimes flown over that part of the Settlement and urged that steps be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.—Reuter.

MANILA SHARES

The following business done quotations were received after the close of the morning session by Swan, Culbertson & Fritz from their Manila office:

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Large Fleet Cruising Off South Coast

Canton River May Be Opened For Days A Week

Canton, Oct. 25. About twenty Japanese warships are cruising around Swatow, Amoy and Swabue (Samuel), and about ten have been seen off Waiyang, Chungshan, Tolshan, Chek Kai and Pao An.

A spokesman of the Garrison Command here stated to-day that the re-opening of the Pearl River is still under consideration and that a decision will be made shortly. The official hinted that the opening may be limited to certain days in the week.

The river steamer Sai On, of the Tung On Steamship Company, is expected to arrive here this afternoon from Hongkong, but how she will manage to go through the boom with her eight foot draught is not known.

Japanese warships skirting the Pearl River delta and near Castle Peak are expected to move towards Swatow during the manoeuvres of the British navy, which start to-day. —International News Agency.

EXCHANGE

Selling

T.T. London	1s. 2 1/2
Demand	2s. 2 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	103
T.T. Singapore	103
T.T. Japan	100
T.T. India	82
T.T. U.S.A.	30 1/2
T.T. Manila	61 1/2
T.T. Batavia	55 1/2
T.T. Saigon	140 1/2
T.T. France	60 1/2
T.T. Germany	70
T.T. Switzerland	133
T.T. Australia	1/0 1/4

Buying

4 1/2 s. L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 1/2 s. D/P do.	1/3 1/2
4 1/2 s. L/C U.S.A.	31 1/2
4 1/2 s. France	62 1/2
3 d/s India	83 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.95 3/32

CHOLERA IN HAIPHONG

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Haiphong on account of cholera.

JAPANESE DRIVE

Long-Heralded Offensive Starts

Shanghai, Oct. 23. During an encounter early this morning along the Lihong-Tazang motor road, the Japanese penetrated into Machiao-chia Village where the Chinese were forced to retreat.

On the Kwanglu-Chenchihang sector the Chinese are continuing to take the offensive, and it is claimed to-night that a slight advance had been made during the day.

Forty Japanese tanks led an attack at Chenchihang village last night. They succeeded in breaking through, but this morning they were forced to retreat.

During the fighting on October 21 around Shiehlingkungmin, and Tsowangmin, the Chinese claim to have killed 280 Japanese, including a number of officers, and seized 140 rifles and two anti-aircraft machine-guns. —Central News.

CHINESE KEEL POSITIONS

Shanghai, Oct. 24. Under the cover of heavy artillery fire Japanese forces launched repeated attacks on Chinese positions in the Kwanglu sector last night and this morning. A unit of 400 Japanese troops were especially gallant in trying to drive a wedge into the Chinese line at Hsinchichai.

The Chinese, however, kept their position intact. —Central News.

LONG-HERALDED OFFENSIVE

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (3.50 p.m.). The Japanese have launched their long heralded general offensive. —Reuter.

CHINESE RETREAT?

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (4.11 p.m.). According to a Japanese army communiqué the offensive was launched yesterday with the Chinese to-day starting to retreat from Tazang and Kiangwan, upon which the strongest pressure has been applied.

The Japanese assert their aircraft are bombing the retreating troops, while warship artillery is shelling them.

A Chinese spokesman denies the Japanese claim and says the Chinese have not withdrawn anywhere. He also claims the capture of Fuhien University on the road from Hongkew Park to Kiangwan. —Reuter.

THREAT TO TAZANG

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (10.3 p.m.). A Chinese spokesman stated that fierce fighting was going on a mile north of Tazang. The Japanese were making a determined attempt to push back the Chinese line, but were being checked. He added that Kwanglu was still in Chinese hands, but admitted, however, that the Chinese had withdrawn a short distance from Chenchihang, three and

Grandson Of Gounod Dead

Paris, Oct. 23. The death has occurred of M. Pierre Gounod, aged 60, the industrial leader and grandson of the composer Charles Gounod. —United Press.

OLD MANILA RESIDENT

Mr. Fred C. Uhler, an old-time well-known in Army circles in Manila, died of heart trouble last week at Stenberg Hospital. He was 59 years old. He is survived by his wife, a son and daughter, all of whom reside at 181 Sequia, Santa Ana.

Mr. Uhler enlisted in the U.S. Army on March 3, 1909. He went to the Philippines and fought during the Spanish-American War as well as during the Philippine Insurrection. He retired from the Army as first sergeant of cavalry on December 22, 1917. Uhler then became a civilian employee for the War Department in the Philippines from May 10, 1919 until his death.

U. S. ARMY VETERAN

Major John D. Goodrich, purchasing officer of the United States Army in the Philippines, has died from a heart affliction, stricken while on duty at his office in the Quartermaster Department, Port Area. He was 59 years old.

He went to the Philippines in 1904 as a private in the army. After leaving the Service in 1907 he rejoined in 1917 as a War-time captain in the Quartermaster Corps, serving until 1918. He remained in the army after the War, working up from the grade of first lieutenant to captain, and advanced to the rank of major in May, 1933.

Major Goodrich went to the Philippines last February from the New York general depot, where he was purchasing officer.

AIDING RED CROSS

A Grand Concert will be given on Wednesday, October 27, at 8.30 p.m. at the Kowloon Tong Club (by courtesy of the General Committee), Waterloo Road, by the s.s. Conte Verde Orchestra, the Choral Group (under the leadership of Prof. Guidi), and many popular local artists, among whom are Mrs. J. P. D'Aguiro and Mr. Li Chor Chi, in aid of the Chinese Red Cross.

A half mile north-west of Tazang. The Japanese claim they have virtually reached the gates of Tazang and are about two miles from Nanshang.

A Chinese communiqué states the situation at the front "is absolutely in hand" and concludes, "Do not believe the extravagant claims of the Japanese. Tazang is expected to withstand any threat." —Reuter.

"It is reliably learned that two adult Chinese civilians were killed and four were seriously injured. The train had fortunately come to a standstill prior to the bombing and the passengers had sought refuge in the shelter about the rice fields in the vicinity."

"Eye-witnesses stated that eight planes participated in the raid, flying some 14,000 feet high over Sheklung in order to escape anti-aircraft fire from the guns at each end of the bridge. The planes then swooped down in the direction of Nam Sha Station."

"After dropping six bombs they returned to the scene of their destruction and riddled the train with machine guns."

"Three bombs hit the station and three others fell on the train. It is learned that attempts were made on Saturday by Japanese planes to register hits on the Sheklung Bridge. Six planes flying at great height missed the bridge, but the bombs fell on and destroyed three small houses of adjacent villages, killing ten persons and wounding several others."

"Japanese aircraft activity along the Kowloon-Canton railway route has been an almost daily occurrence, during the mornings only."

LUCKY ACCIDENT

"It is an ill-wind that blows 'some' good," for the 8.15 a.m. express from Canton, carrying about 500 passengers in ten coaches, would have been at Nam Sha at the time of the raid but for the fact that when this train reached Nam Kong, about three kilometres from Canton, it was held up for three-quarters of an hour owing to the failure of the air-brake and a second engine had to be telephoned for to replace the original engine. This express, which was normally due in Kowloon at 11.42 a.m., reached Sheung Ping shortly after 2 p.m.

"There an alarm was given, and passengers scrambled like rabbits across the padd-fields of the country side."

"At about 2.30 p.m. the whistle of the first morning express from Kowloon was heard and by 2.30 p.m. passengers of both trains, in a community spirit born among persons in close peril were near enough to exchange views. It was then learned that the Kowloon express, carrying approximately 1,000 passengers, had been held up from 9.45 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. at Tong Tau Ha, where further evidence of the morning air raids awaited the observation of passengers in the Canton train."

"Both trains started off again in their different directions when the 'all clear' signal was given at 2.35 p.m."

"As the Canton train passed Tu Tong Station an enormous shell hole was seen. A bomb had just missed the station and the track. Two other bombs had been dropped close to the first crater making holes adjacent to the track but not hitting it."

BOMB CRATERS

"Cheungmuklau, 97 kilometres from Canton was likewise the target of the morning air raid. When the train was about 20 yards from the station a huge cavity just off the left side of the track showed where a bomb had struck. Within this hole lay a long piece of underground cable, mapped and twisted."

CANTON-KOWLOON TRAIN BOMBED

TWO KILLED ON WAY HERE WHEN PLANES USE MACHINE-GUNS

First direct bombing hits on a passenger train of the Kowloon-Canton Railway were scored by Japanese aviators yesterday morning when they demolished two passenger coaches and Nam Sha Station near Sheklung, killed two Chinese and injured four.

It was the 6.45 a.m. slow train from Canton and it was hit about five kilometres below Sheklung. But for a mischance to the engine which caused some hours delay, the 8.15 a.m. express from Canton bearing many more passengers, would have been on the scene of the bombing.

Passengers on the express which got into Kowloon at 5 p.m. told vivid stories of the devastation. Machine gun bullets had sprayed the coaches and crater-like holes were seen along the track.

Casualties were few because the passengers, warned, had fled into the paddy fields.

Passengers for Kowloon on the 8.15 a.m. express train from Canton to Hongkong yesterday were greeted with a sight of appalling havoc when the train reached Nam Sha station at 12.45 p.m. The station is about five kilometres from Sheklung bridge on the Hongkong side and 70 kilometres from Canton.

A passenger said: "The No. 1 slow train which left Canton at 6.45 a.m. and also Nam Sha station, had been heavily bombed. All that was left of the station was a tremendous mass of debris—bricks, splintered glass and torn wood."

"The train alongside, consisting of the engine, tender, five freight cars and the two third class passenger coaches, bore signs of machine gun fire. Both the passenger cars had been struck by bombs and presented a spectacle of indescribable chaos. Passenger seats, doors and windows were wrecked and the panelling was scattered all-over the place."

"Except for the debris marks of machine gun fire and piles of stone and rubble which had formed part of the station, heaped on the other cars and the engine, they were undamaged."

MANY KILLED

"It is reliably learned that two adult Chinese civilians were killed and four were seriously injured. The train had fortunately come to a standstill prior to the bombing and the passengers had sought refuge in the shelter about the rice fields in the vicinity."

"Eye-witnesses stated that eight planes participated in the raid, flying some 14,000 feet high over Sheklung in order to escape anti-aircraft fire from the guns at each end of the bridge. The planes then swooped down in the direction of Nam Sha Station."

"After dropping six bombs they returned to the scene of their destruction and riddled the train with machine guns."

"Three bombs hit the station and three others fell on the train. It is learned that attempts were made on Saturday by Japanese planes to register hits on the Sheklung Bridge. Six planes flying at great height missed the bridge, but the bombs fell on and destroyed three small houses of adjacent villages, killing ten persons and wounding several others."

"Japanese aircraft activity along the Kowloon-Canton railway route has been an almost daily occurrence, during the mornings only."

"There an alarm was given, and passengers scrambled like rabbits across the padd-fields of the country side."

"At about 2.30 p.m. the whistle of the first morning express from Kowloon was heard and by 2.30 p.m. passengers of both trains, in a community spirit born among persons in close peril were near enough to exchange views. It was then learned that the Kowloon express, carrying approximately 1,000 passengers, had been held up from 9.45 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. at Tong Tau Ha, where further evidence of the morning air raids awaited the observation of passengers in the Canton train."

"Both trains started off again in their different directions when the 'all clear' signal was given at 2.35 p.m."

"As the Canton train passed Tu Tong Station an enormous shell hole was seen. A bomb had just missed the station and the track. Two other bombs had been dropped close to the first crater making holes adjacent to the track but not hitting it."

BOMB CRATERS

"Cheungmuklau, 97 kilometres from Canton was likewise the target of the morning air raid. When the train was about 20 yards from the station a huge cavity just off the left side of the track showed where a bomb had struck. Within this hole lay a long piece of underground cable, mapped and twisted."

Wealthy authors like Barrie, Kipling, and Hall Caine made their money in a less sophisticated age than the present, and the disillusioned post-war world has not yet produced an author who has made one half the money that Scott did in the days of the Regency and of George IV over a century ago.

Bernard Bland

have the effect of increasing the public demand for such books.

An outstanding literary success from the financial point of view is more difficult to gain than ever before, but there are probably twenty times more people making a living by the pen nowadays than there were in the time of Sir Walter Scott.

Public taste in literature has undergone a great change as compared with pre-war days, and books that would have been best sellers in the 'nineties when Sir James Barrie was writing novels would now hardly sell a thousand copies.

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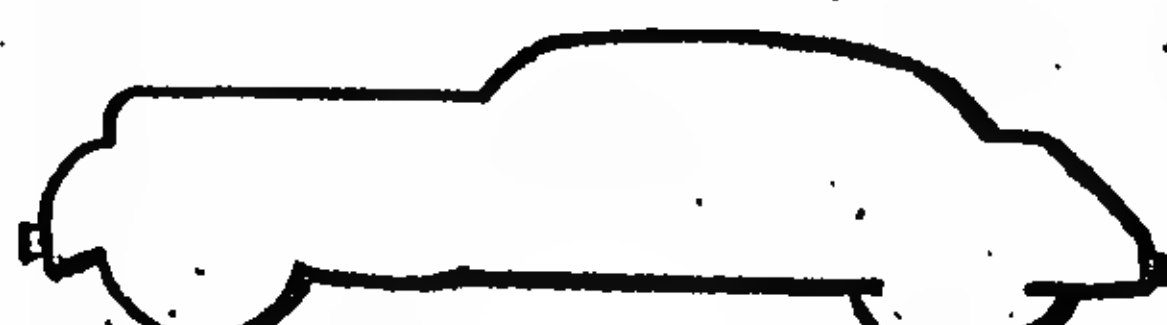
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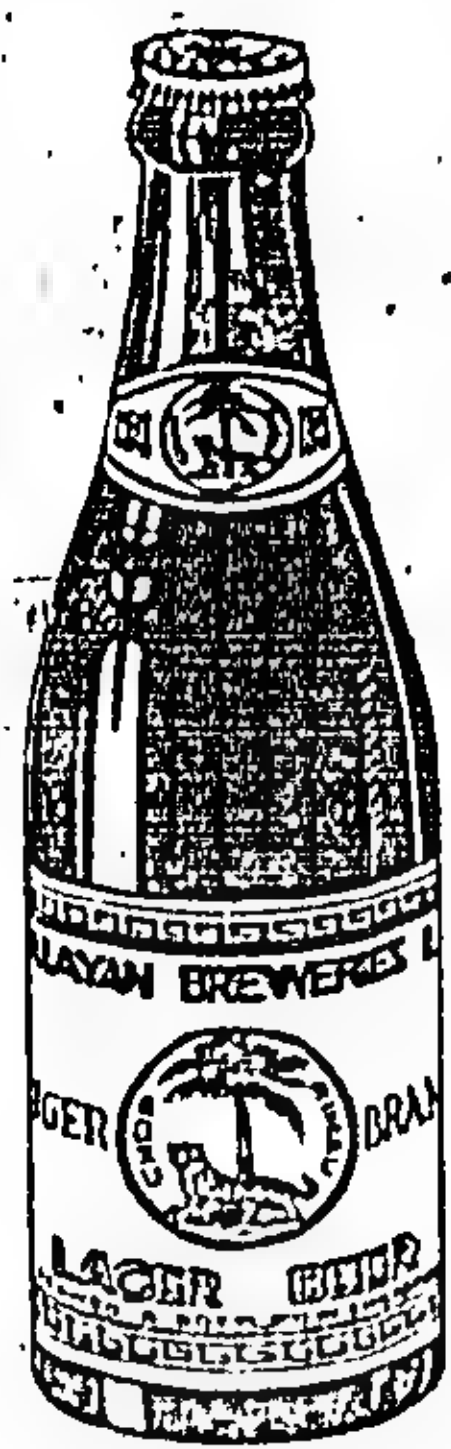
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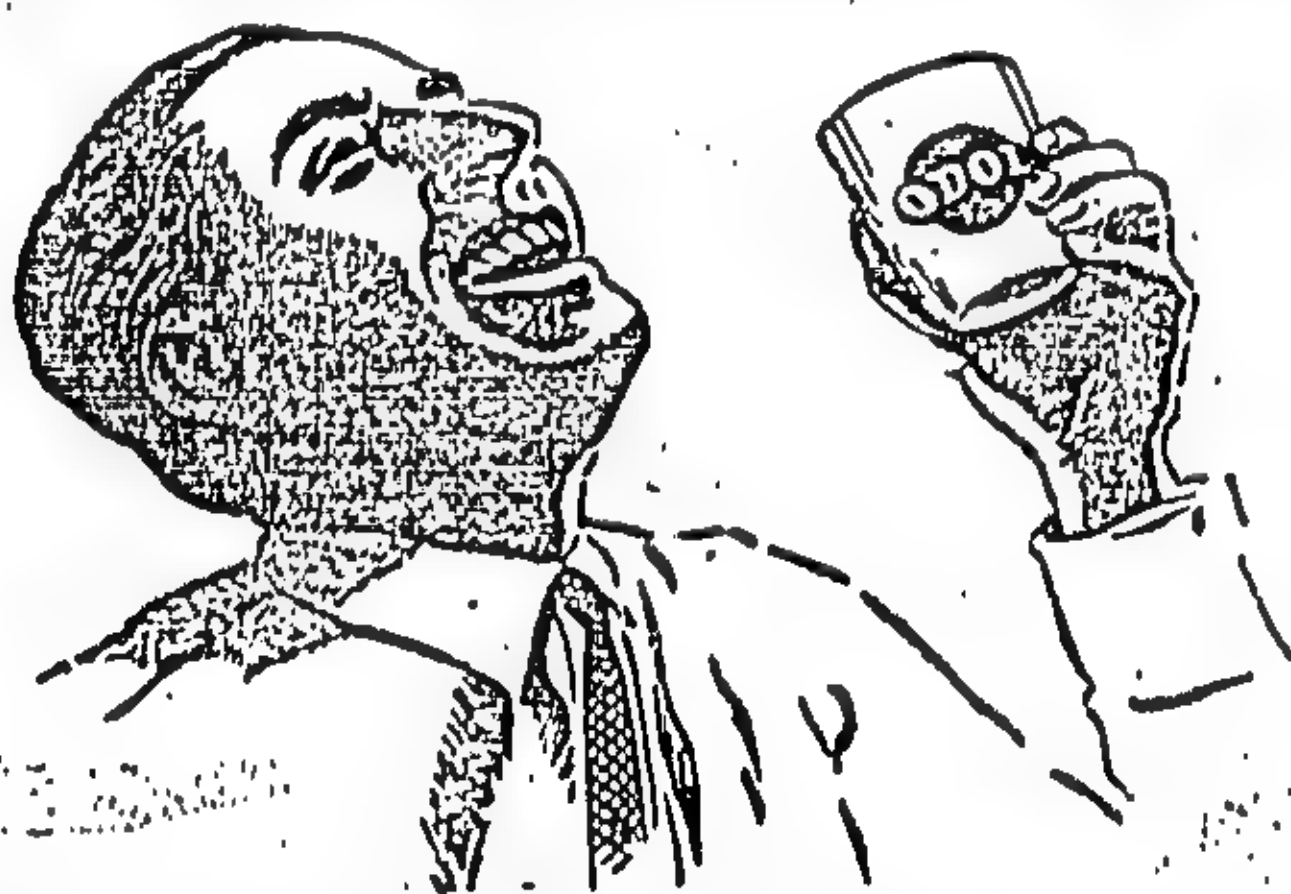
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1937.

SERVICE TO DEMOCRACY

The first purpose of government is to secure "the greatest happiness for the greatest number," it has been said. The aim of democracy, it might be added, is to provide government giving the greatest opportunity for happiness to every individual. To make a success of democracy, it is essential that the individual remember his duty to the state, as much as for the state to remember its duty to the individual. Service is the thing. Democracy will reach the highest point of efficiency when the people who enjoy it have obtained a clear realization of the part required of each, in democratic evolution. It is a lack of good citizenship which makes possible, and sometimes necessary, dictatorships. It is just possible that a good many people are not ready for democracy. It is certain they frequently fail to appreciate what it offers, what they must give for the privilege of enjoying it. All too few are ready to render the service it requires; not paid service, but willing help for the good of the state and the people. It entails no great sacrifice, this work. Generally nothing more than a little quiet thought on issues facing the country. A man must live up to the faith the builders of democracy had in him.

One of Canada's best known political commentators, Mr. Charles Swayne, says: "There will be some who take pains to examine the trend of latter-day government who will not be disposed to agree altogether with Lord Halifax, who says that 'though in many directions we have travelled far on the road of extending State activities, we have simultaneously been according recognition to the claims of individual personality.' Many are persuaded that the more the State attempts, through social legislation, to ameliorate the lot of certain sections of the people, the greater the loss of the individuality which hitherto had been a principle of democratic government. Through inherited characteristics and the 'mobility' of age, government has come to be regarded as the instrument to secure conditions favourable to the fullest development of the personality. Once that conception prevailed, a community could retain in its own hands the judgment on questions of its own government. On the other hand, where people disembarrass themselves of the necessity of forming opinions by entrusting plenary power to other hands, the human personality becomes dwarfed and falls to find expression.

To-day there are dangers in democracy, and Lord Halifax

THE GERMANS ARE INVESTIGATING.

MICROBE WAR

A FEW years ago a book appeared by Professor Banse dealing with the possibilities of a "Microbe War." Portions were reprinted in the foreign Press, the effect of which was to cause Professor Banse to be removed from his post.

The latest issue of the *Deutsche Wehr*, the official organ of the German General Staff, publishes a lengthy article on the results of laboratory research into this very "Microbe War." The article is entitled, "Some thoughts on War waged by means of Microbes."

The article is ascribed to an "Italian" Medical Staff Officer, but as neither the name of the Italian officer nor the place where the article was published is given, it is perfectly obvious that this is only a thin camouflage.

The experiments have really been carried out by German chemists.

The chemical and microbiological laboratories of the German War Ministry are in charge of Lieutenant-General von Tempelhoff. General Becker (in his civilian capacity a professor at the Technical High School in Berlin), as President of the State Research Department, is also partly responsible for these researches.

The text runs as follows: Attention must first be focussed on three main points, which form the foundation of all further work:

- (1) Which germs are of the greatest virulence.
- (2) Ways and means of spreading them.
- (3) Conditions necessary to produce infection and let loose an epidemic.

ONE. The production of a sufficient quantity of a poisonous germ is the business of the laboratories, but it is by no means established yet whether the experience gained with the usual small quantities will hold good with the large quantities required in war.

In the choice of the actual germs to be used, we must not be over-ambitious.

It is very tempting to think of yellow fever, spotted fever or smallpox—all pestilences which make one shudder—but for

outlines some of them. It has to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit in the wares submitted for its approval. It has to supply a corrective to the weakness of politicians. It has to resist the temptation to take too much of its thinking ready-made from others. The Press and the radio have a heavy responsibility in emphasising its duty to search out for themselves the matters on which it is the function of citizenship to form opinions and record verdicts.

In British lands the example of other countries has not been followed in making the State become an end in itself, such as is intended by Socialism. In other words, loyalty to the State does not involve denial of loyalty to one's own conscience. Lord Halifax says: "A State which stamps all its citizens into a common mould and seeks to unify what nature has so wonderfully made diverse may gain whatever advantage there may be in singleness of aim in politics; but it assuredly would be the poorer by the loss of that variety of life which the State, jealous in guarding the individuality of its citizens, has to offer."

The "common mould" of the totalitarian state is a reaction from democracy. The loss of individuality seems to be the price of failure of the democratic system. It is never the system which is to blame, but the lack of perspective of those who have not the wits to govern themselves satisfactorily.

By a
Special Correspondent

practical purposes it would be necessary to breed huge quantities of flies or lice, infect them with the bacillus of yellow or spotted fever, and keep a huge permanent supply of freshly infected flies in stock.

The same difficulties arise in producing sufficient quantities of the virus of smallpox, apart from the fact that most civilised people have in vaccination a successful antidote.

For a long time great hopes were centred on the cholera germ, on the assumption that all that was necessary was to put sufficient germs in wells, water reservoirs or food supplies to ensure a good cholera epidemic.

But we must repeat that these germs, when artificially produced, have no power of producing disease.

The true carriers of the disease are the sick themselves, and the germ becomes harmful only when spread through their excreta, and soon loses its virulence.

The germ of dysentery also loses its poison rapidly in artificial cultures, and experiments to bring this virulence back to the bacillus have rarely been successful.

The bacillus of typhoid or paratyphoid is more suitable for this purpose, but this disease is present in any case in many countries, and an artificial increase of cases would not cause undue anxiety.

The bacillus of plague is the most suitable. Special attention must be paid to the plague bacillus, because it is comparatively easy to produce in large quantities; it has great powers of resistance in cold or damp surroundings; it infects under all conditions; and, finally, because the plague is always a terrifying illness, particularly in places where it is otherwise unknown.

TWO. It must be understood that attempts at infection will, in all probability, have to be made not on the soldiers in the field of battle, but on the non-combatants well

within the enemy country—if for no other reason than that a successful attempt at infection at the front might recoil on one's own troops, it being impossible to restrict the infection to one definite area.

The dissemination of the germs can only be undertaken by agents or aeroplanes. For agents, an intimate co-operation with individuals in the enemy country and careful preparations a long time ahead are necessary in order to prepare for the successful infection of water supplies, food supplies or animals.

Experiments must be repeated persistently under varying circumstances, for even if they succeeded once through the negligence or lack of sufficient attention on the part of the authorities, this might not happen on a second occasion.

Furthermore, since every such agent could only work with small quantities of culture, so that even under the most favourable conditions only isolated cases would occur which would have no epidemic character, the danger of discovery of a hostile agent at work is not very great.

Microbe attacks by aeroplane.—The aeroplane would be more suitable for attacks by microbes, and many ways of scattering the germs can be thought of: bombs, glass tubes, bowls full of cultures, spraying by particular contrivances, etc.

Of these various devices, let us first examine making a "microbe fog," since this method has already been carefully studied by experts. The best time would be during cold, damp weather, as this gives the best chance of life to the microbes.

Such germs would have to be chosen as cause infection through the respiratory organs, as, for example, plague germs. So far, it is true, experiments have only been made in closed rooms and we have little information about the spread of disease germs in the open air.

But immediately a whole series of questions present themselves: How do germs artificially disseminated spread? How long do they retain their

favourable conditions? What influence will air currents exert? How large must the "charge" of microbes be so that breathing them in the open air causes infection if, for example, the plague bacillus is used?

Microbe Clouds.—Even if it is possible to produce these clouds of germs, the possibility of their really causing widespread infection is still doubtful.

Nevertheless, that is no reason why the idea should be given up; the very possibility of such an infection would be enough to cause grave anxiety in the enemy country, even if the actual danger was vastly exaggerated.

THREE. This is the most important, but also the most difficult, point. The problem is how to produce epidemics and how to make the ordinary epidemics more deadly, and that is quite a different proposition from the usual laboratory experiments on animals or individuals offering themselves for experimentation.

It is not enough to have the disease germs and the means of distributing them at one's disposal (which is in itself no easy task), but a number of other circumstances have to be taken into consideration.

We must know, for example, the influence of varying seasons on the incidence of certain epidemics (hot weather is favourable to dysentery, cholera, etc., cold weather to respiratory diseases), the influence of damp air, etc.

Furthermore, the composition of the soil, social conditions, state of immunity of a people can all retard or favour the spread of different diseases. Some diseases are restricted to certain areas; for example, yellow fever. Others are dependent on external and social conditions; for example, plague and cholera. Above all, the moral and psychological effects must be considered. Continual fear of hostile treachery, artificially aroused and fed by alarmist reports, will in certain circumstances and during a protracted war weaken and reduce the will to resist.

But again you must not over-estimate the result, especially if you are dealing with a population neither ignorant nor easily impressed.

PEN PROFITS

"Best Sellers"
Paid Better a
Century Ago

THE fortune left by Sir James Barrie, when read in conjunction with the £250,000 left by J. M. Barrie and the £155,000 by Rudyard Kipling, gives the impression that the rewards of literary genius to-day are fabulous compared with those of the last century and before.

Actually, considering the strides made in printing and publishing in the last fifty years, not to mention film and stage rights, popular authors, financially speaking, are not much better off than their predecessors who racked their brains in the days of Grub Street.

For an author to make money—and lots of it—was not quite considered the thing to boast about in Victorian times, and poor Anthony Trollope's reputation suffered a grievous blow when his autobiography was published in which he stated to a penny exactly what he made from each of his works.

Trollope was no genius, yet he earned by his pen a total sum of £27,939 17s 5d, about which he remarks, "comfortable but not splendid."

He wrote in all forty-seven novels, several short stories, and sundry other works during a period of twenty years, and in most of that time he worked as a surveyor in the Post Office. The lowest sum he ever earned was £20 for his first novel. The highest was the £3,525 he made from "Can You Forgive Her?" in 1864.

His famous "Barchester Towers" added £727 11s 3d to his bank balance, while "Orley Farm" and "The Evesham Hunt" each earned him to the extent of over £3,000.

Scott's "Wizardry"
But it is questionable if any author in literary history ever made so much money as Sir Walter Scott. From his poetry alone he earned well over £12,000, and only recently a well-known woman poet confessed that her poems in half-a-dozen years had brought her little over £7.

In spite of selling the copyrights, Scott drew £1,000 from "Marmion," £2,000 from "Lady of the Lake," £2,000 from "Rokeby," and £3,000 from "Lord of the Isles." These sums, large as they are, were totally eclipsed by those he obtained from his novels and other prose works. "Guy Rannering" brought him £24,000, "Rob Roy" £21,000, and altogether his twenty-one novels made him well over £400,000. For his "Life of Napoleon" Scott received over £18,000; for his contributions to two encyclopaedias he received £1,000.

He edited Dryden for a fee of £750, and he complained that £400 for a single contribution to a certain periodical was "poor pay." All told, Scott earned well over £500,000 by his magic pen, a sum which in present-day values equals a million and a half pounds!

Scott could write a novel in three months if he was pushed. During some years at the height of his career his annual income exceeded £50,000, or £250,000 more than Lord Byron earned throughout his brilliant literary career.

The Great Crash

Not content with the ordinary profits of an author, Scott engaged in partnership in the printing and publishing of his books, and this led to the greatest and most poignant tragedy in the history of literature. The financial crash of Sir Walter Scott in 1828 not only robbed him of all his great wealth, but left him in debt to the tune of £310,000. It is a story well known to all Scott lovers, but the passing of a century does little to dim its gloomy features. Authors have never been noted for their care of money, but few of

them have been indifferent to cash rewards. Dickens was a shrewd business man, and hated the idea of anyone making money by him unduly.

A great many of his private letters still preserved deal with his earnings and other money matters, and the creator of "Little Nell" could drive a hard bargain with publishers and editors.

Nowadays nearly all famous authors leave the marketing of their work to agents, who charge commission for their services. The leading literary agents in London are able business men with world-wide organisation, and in these complicated days they usually manage to secure better terms for authors than the latter could obtain themselves.

The wealthiest British authors to-day are probably Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Somerset Maugham, and Noel Coward. A new work by any of these is always an event.

It is very improbable that any author in the future will make from books alone the enormous sums which were made by Scott, Dickens, and Trollope. Publishing methods have changed, competition is becoming keener every year as the output of books increases, and the real gold for authors nowadays comes from film, stage, and serial rights.

Recently in Hollywood the big film companies have been paying sums varying from £50,000 to £100,000 or more for screen rights of "best sellers."

Some authors, such as Mr. H. G. Wells, are of the opinion that at some not very distant future reading will become an obsolete habit, and that films, television, and radio will be the chief means of communicating the ideas and creations of genius to the public.

Keen Competition

Yet the fact remains that there are more authors and books to-day than ever before, and it is also a significant fact that film and stage representations of published works

(Continued on Page 5.)

Temperature at the Royal Observatory at 10 a.m. to-day was 77, one degree higher than the corresponding reading yesterday, with humidity was 88, eight per cent. lower.

Maximum temperature yesterday was 79, a fall of one degree from the previous figure, and the minimum was 71, two degrees higher than the same reading on Saturday.

Rainfall since January 1 totals 0.72 ins. against an average of 0.153 ins.

The anti-cyclone has moved eastward to the Sea of Japan; pressure is relatively low over the Pacific to the south east of the Bonins.

Local forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh; calm.

BRILLIANT GOAL-KEEPING IN CHARITY SOCCER

S. CHINA BEATS F. A. ELEVEN

WONG & ROWLANDS STOP MANY STINGING SHOTS

(By "Abe")

By the odd goal in three, South China A.A. defeated the Hongkong Football Association at Caroline Hill yesterday in a charity soccer match in aid of China's devastated war areas. It was due entirely to the efforts of the two goalkeepers, Wong Wing of South China, and Rowlands of the F.A., that not more than three goals were scored; both were in magnificent form and each in turn was prominent with many fine saves.

A tremendous crowd turned up for the match, which proved to be a fast, clean tussle. Perhaps a draw would have been a fairer result as the teams had their fair share of the exchanges, but it has to be acknowledged that the Chinese showed a definitely superior combination and a better understanding between the halves and the forwards.

The Association team which took the field was not as strong as the one originally announced. Neither Webster nor Spier was able to play, and the substitutes, Bowen and Leonard, did not play up to the standard of a match of this description.

Following the kick-off by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, play for a period took an even course; the ball swung from end to end with neither side able to show any advantage.

Leonard, at centre-half, was the weak link in the Association defence in the first half. He was much too slow for the wily Fung King-cheung, who made rings round him until he began to use his weight. His hesitation and failure to harass the man with the ball gave the defence more work to do than was necessary, but he improved as the game progressed, and towards the end played an important part in many of the F.A. attacks.

WIDE AREA OPENED
This weakness down the centre in the opening period forced Evans to roam into the middle of the field and opened up a wide area for Hussain to cover. This the right back did nobly, but nevertheless he and Evans



Wong Wing pleased Chinese urchins.

often left open a wide gap owing to the tendency of the latter to stray into the middle to help Leonard. Hussain's exhibition throughout the match was a great improvement on his display of the previous Sunday. Bowen did not have so much work to do at left back because O'Connor did his job so thoroughly at left half that Fung King-cheung was reduced to a negligible quantity in the Chinese attack—an unusual experience for this speedy Chinese right-winger.

If Hussain and Bowen lacked the finesse of Mak Shiu-hon and Li Tin-sang, their counter-parts in the Chinese team, they were no less effective. Their first-time clearances and tackling turned back many a promising Chinese attack.

As to be expected of five men who were playing together for the first time, the F.A. forwards did not show the same co-ordination as was evident in the South China team. At no stage of the match did they settle

down as a unit, but they were such brilliant individualists that the Chinese defenders always had an anxious time when they were on the move. Duffield and Conkley, on the right, were a more dangerous flank than were Saw and Hau Ching-to. Pearson was too well-marked by Lim Tak-po, who adopted "police-man's" methods, to be dangerous and was seldom allowed to stray for more than a few yards from the Chinese pivot. Hau Ching-to missed a glorious opportunity to score for the F.A. in the first half when he ran right through and with Wong Wing at his mercy, he shot wide.

BRILLIANT ROWLANDS

Rowlands was brilliant, and had bad luck in not stopping Fung King-cheung's penalty. Had he done so, his day's exhibition would have been well-nigh perfect.

The Chinese dominated play mid-field and the attack was set in motion by the splendid work of Lau Hing-choi, Lim Tak-po and Leung Wing-chiu. Fung King-cheung, as usual, made many openings for his colleagues, but neither winger was effective. Lau Chung-sang was not fast enough to take advantage of the opportunities presented to him, and it was left to Lai Shiu-wing and Fung himself to do the scoring.

It was because Mak Shiu-hon and Li Tin-sang covered each other so admirably that Wong Wing was not called upon to save more often. Still, many hefty shots were fired at him, but he dealt with all of them confidently until beaten by a drive from Duffield's boot towards the close.

The Chinese took the lead midway through the first half when Leonard handed within the dreaded area. Fung took the spot kick and fired the shot straight at Rowlands, who stopped but could not hold it. Fung, following up, had no difficulty in placing the ball into the net.

LEAD INCREASED

At half-time the Chinese were leading by a goal. In spite of repeated attacks, the Association could not equalise. The F.A. players pressed hotly for fully 15 minutes and did everything except score. From another breakaway, the Chinese increased the lead when Lai Shiu-wing, gaining possession ten yards from the goal-mouth, placed the ball coolly out of Rowlands' reach.

Undismayed, the F.A. returned to the attack and were finally rewarded when Duffield crashed in a shot which hit the roof of the net.

Lau Hing-choi had to leave the field at this period owing to an injury to his ankle. Though a man short the Chinese defended stoutly; Lim Tak-po playing as third back, helped to stem the F.A. tide. Hussain, Leonard and Evans all went up to help in the attack, but the equalising goal evaded them.

Just before the end, Fung was robbed of another goal by a brilliant piece of work by Rowlands and the final whistle blew with the F.A. attacking once again.

K.C.C. TENNIS
Successful Tourney Held Yesterday
The Tennis Tournament at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday proved a big success, nearly 50 people participating in the events. The following won prizes in the shape of spoons—
Men: A. E. P. Guest (36 games), R. S. Capell (35), and G. C. Burnett (34).
Ladies: Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Foxall (31 games each), Mrs. Winney and Mrs. Kella (30 each).

REFEREES' MEETING

Members of the Referees' Association were asked to note that the meeting called for this evening starts at 8 o'clock, and not 8 o'clock as intimated in our contemporary this morning.



A tense moment in front of the F.A. goal in yesterday's soccer match. Rowlands jumps high to clear while Leonard, Bowen, Evans and Hussain watch anxiously. Fung King-cheung and Lai Shiu-wing can also be seen in the picture.

WEEK-END CRICKET FEATS

CHIEF BATTING HONOURS

Conducted By "Abe"

CHIEF BOWLING HONOURS

The following were the leading batsmen of the week-end:

R. T. Broadbridge (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	86*
D. J. N. Anderson (K.C.C.) v. H.K.C.C.	70
A. B. Smith (Navy 2nd XI) v. Army "A"	70
L. S. A. Flynn (Navy 2nd XI) v. Army "A"	62
J. E. Richardson (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	57*
F. H. Stokes (H.K.C.C.) v. K.C.C.	53
D. McLellan (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	48*
D. Hung (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	48
C. Q. M. S. Eaton (Army "A") v. Navy	46
A. H. Madar (I.R.C.) v. C.C.C.	46
Sub. Lieut. Ogle (Navy) v. C.S.C.C.	40
W. Ropley (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	37
Sergeant Bennett (Army "A") v. Navy	33
E. F. Fincher (K.C.C.) v. H.K.C.C.	33
W. Mulcahy (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	33
H. Dambrowsky (Police) v. Recreation 2nd XI	31*
Capt. Carlisle (Navy) v. C.S.C.C.	30*

* Not Out.

EASILY the best piece of work during the week-end cricket matches was the bowling feat of F. Haynes who, playing for the Hongkong C.C. juniors, captured all ten wickets for 47 runs. This was the best bowling performance since Frank Pereira took ten wickets against the University at Pokfulam two years ago.

A medium right-hand bowler, Haynes was much too puzzling for the Indian juniors, but he was distinctly fortunate in the manner in which he dismissed two or three batsmen. This is not meant to be little his feat because he bowled extremely well throughout the afternoon, and fully deserved the honour.

Another fine performance was that of A. R. Minu, the Indian R.C. senior skipper, who sent back eight Craigengower C.C. men at Sookunpo for only 29 runs. Minu is now bowling as well as he has ever done, and if he maintains his present form much of the Indians' seeming weakness in attack this season may yet be overcome.

With B. G. Baker taking six for 18 and C. Pope four for 13, things were made very much easier for the Police in their Second Division League match against the Club de

The following were the chief bowling performances of the week-end:

F. Haynes (H.K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. I.R.C. 2nd XI	10 for 47
A. R. Minu (I.R.C.) v. C.C.C.	8 for 29
B. G. Baker (Police) v. Recreation 2nd XI	6 for 18
Spr. Hoddinott (Army "B") v. C.C.C.	6 for 40
G. Winch (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	5 for 27
L. S. Jeffery (Navy) v. Army "A"	5 for 33
L. G. Gosano (Recreation 2nd XI) v. Police	5 for 42
C. Pope (Police) v. Recreation 2nd XI	4 for 13
D. McLellan (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	4 for 46
W. L. McKenzie (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	3 for 30
J. R. Luke (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	3 for 33
A. V. Gosano (Recreation 2nd XI) v. Police	3 for 37
F. Baker (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	3 for 54

Recreation. The Kowloon C.C., last season's champions in this section, also had things their own way at Pokfulam against the University and won comfortably. R. T. Broadbridge's 88 not out was the feature of the match and stood out as the best batting performance of the day.

Disqualified From Golf Tourney

O. E. C. Marton Has Bad Luck

O. E. C. Marton, a former champion, had extremely bad luck yesterday when, on account of a technical breach of the rules, he was disqualified from the annual championship of the Golf clubs of Hongkong played at Fanling. He returned cards of 77 and 79, which would have given him an advantage over the rest of the field had it not been for his disqualification.

The event was won by F. Groves, a comparative newcomer, who had scores of 81 and 78 for an aggregate of 159, which was four strokes better than P. H. Scoones, who returned cards of 84 and 79.

Groves won mainly as the result of very steady golf.

The visitors' prize was carried off by W. Taylor, of the Kowloon Golf Club, who had two rounds of 84 each.

Leading scores:	Old, New Tot.
1. F. Groves	81 78 159
2. P. H. Scoones	84 79 163
3. D. J. Gibbons	82 83 165
4. K. S. Robertson	85 81 166
5. E. J. R. Mitchell	89 79 167
6. W. Taylor	84 84 168
7. Col. Blake	82 90 172
8. B. Mackie	80 83 173
9. E. T. Mullen	83 91 174
10. E. D. da Rosa	84 91 175
11. A. T. Brinkley	83 93 176
12. E. Sadler	87 90 177
13. D. S. Edward	82 96 178
14. F. E. A. Remedios	80 94 180
15. T. D. Paton	91 90 181
16. A. J. Dennis	95 89 184
17. O. E. C. Marton	77 79 156 but was disqualified for a technical error.

Subject to confirmation the following were the prize winners—Championship, F. Groves; Visitor's prize, W. Taylor; Best round, old course, O. E. C. Marton; New course, P. H. Scoones, whose 79 beats E. J. R. Mitchell's owing to having the lower figure over the last nine holes.

ANNUAL DINNER OF H. K. L. B. A.

Function A Huge Success

Marking an official ending to the Hongkong Lawn Bowls season, the annual dinner of the Association was held in the Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden on Saturday evening and proved to be a huge success.

Among the guests of the evening were His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, Commodore E. B. C. Dicken, and Mr. B. Wylie.

If any doubt had been entertained by the L. B. A. officials regarding the advisability of holding the function at an hotel, the large number of bowlers who attended dispelled it. A spirit of conviviality reigned throughout the evening.

Prizes won during the season were distributed by His Excellency the O.A.G. at the conclusion of the dinner.

ing are the prize winners—Championship, F. Groves; Visitor's prize, W. Taylor; Best round, old course, O. E. C. Marton; New course, P. H. Scoones, whose 79 beats E. J. R. Mitchell's owing to having the lower figure over the last nine holes.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

The following were the previous winners:

1931 A. R. Stewart (aggregate 181)
1932 M. V. Budd (aggregate 140)
1933 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 154)
1934 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 152)
1935 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 153)
1936 A. E. Lissaman (aggregate 181)

K.C.C. OUTPLAYS UNIVERSITY Junior Cricket League Game

(By "Veritas")

Kowloon Cricket Club, champions of the junior cricket league, gave a taste of their all-round strength to the University on the Pokfulam Road ground last Saturday, beating the Varsity in the opening league match of the season by 109 runs.

This figure, however, hardly indicates the decisiveness of the result. K.C.C. were able to declare at 194 for an extremely good score for second grade local cricket, and then dismissed their opponents in just over an hour for 85 runs.

Overshadowing everything else during an afternoon of entertaining cricket was Reg. Broadbridge's innings of 88 not out, compiled in 47 minutes. His Jesopian hitting was a treat to watch. Boundary followed boundary in rapid succession, and at the end he had scored no less than 19 4's. His first fifty, vigorous, but chanceless, occupied him about 20 minutes, and if he could have secured a little more of the bowling after that he would have reached three-figures before the declaration. He did not give anything resembling a catch in his hurricane knock, though he went for the bowling "as if with fury possessed" twice cleared the wire fencing with huge hits on the long boundary.

He and Baxter added 93 unbroken for the fifth wicket, of which Broadbridge claimed something like 70. Prior to this merry batting,

AROUND THE GROUNDS

Odd-Goal Victories In All Senior Soccer Matches

(By "Abe")

Though I predicted that all the senior football matches over the week-end would be close affairs, I little thought that all five games, four in the First Division League and the charity fixture between South China and the Hongkong F.A. would end in odd-goal victories. Yet this was what happened.

Sammy Tsang, the Eastern custodian, is fast becoming one of the best goalkeepers in the Colony. Against the Middlesex on Saturday, it was he who stood between the soldiers and more goals, and but for his magnificent goal-keeping his team would have been beaten by a wider margin than it actually was. With the score at 3-2 Middlesex over-ran Eastern in the closing stages of their encounter at Sookunpo, but they could not obtain the winning goal until a few minutes from the final whistle.

THRILLS APLENTY

There were thrills aplenty in the match between the Club and Seaforths on the former's ground. On paper, Seaforths looked a much sounder side, but they had a shock when the civilians went ahead and led by two goals shortly after the interval. The Seaforths there and then set out to explode the myth that their forwards cannot shoot by registering three goals in quick succession to win out by the odd goal in nine. It was a close shave for them, though on the run of play they were worthy winners.

SAINTS LOSE AGAIN

Another defeat was chalked up against St. Joseph's on Saturday when they met Kowloon and were beaten by the only goal scored. The Saints were still without the services of A. Alves, who has not yet recovered from a strained muscle, and this weakness on the left wing increased the innocuousness of the defence, which was sound; it was the inability of the forwards to get moving in unison which let the team down badly. A goal registered by Knox in the first half gave Kowloon both points.

GOOD RECORD RETAINED

The domestic affair between South China "A" and South China "B" provided little interest except to show that the "B" team this season seems to be more impressive than the "A". The game ended in a win for the "B" by three goals to two, thus keeping this team's record clean. South China "B" has not dropped a point so far. However, it has played only three games as against the five by Kowloon and Middlesex, the two League leaders.

HIGH SCORING

Scoring was again on the high side on Saturday, a total of 73 goals being registered in 14 matches, against the 48 of the previous Saturday from the same number of matches. Kowloon, with seven against the Seaforths in the Third Division, led the list, and the Portuguese S.A. was



Fowler scored twice against Seaforths.

a close second with six against the Royal Corps of Signals in the same division. Of the individual goal-scorers, Partap Singh (Kowloon) notched four, while Izard (Middlesex) and Ferguson (Seaforths) had three each.

BRILLIANT CUSTODIANS

Wong Wing and Rowlands, perhaps the two best goalkeepers in the Colony to-day, were in opposition yesterday in the charity match between South China A.A. and the Hongkong F.A. Both were in fine form and were chiefly responsible for only three goals being scored. Wong let in one and Rowlands two, one of which was from a penalty. Chinese urchins were so pleased with Wong's display that they mobbed him as he was returning to the dressing room; and as tribute to Rowlands' good performance, they gave him a few condescending pats on the back when he passed.

NOT UP TO STANDARD

That Kowloon Chinese are not up to the standard of First Division football in the Colony was again proved yesterday when they were trounced by the Police by eight goals to one. The Police themselves will admit that they are not the best team in Hongkong; yet on yesterday's play they were streets ahead of Kowloon Chinese.

Mulcahy had compiled a nice-looking 33 in a reasonable time, and throughout the innings the batsmen were on top, the first four wickets putting together 10 runs. Altogether the visitors made their 103 runs in about 105 minutes—pretty good going even on a somewhat small ground.

BEATEN BY LEG SPINNERS

Only at one stage did the University give a hint of saving the game. When Tan and Fong became associated in a sixth wicket partnership, they batted with such resolution that Luke and McKenzie, who had previously carried all before them, had to be displaced. Even then they did not appear at all concerned with "have a go" at Tan and Fong, the penalty of not using his feet.

Earlier on McKenzie obtained three wickets in rapid succession under the lbw rule, his left-hand spinners,

pitched on the leg stump, completely befogging the batsmen. Luke bowled a nice length and came off the matting wicket fast to hit the stumps for three cheap victims, and Sargent and Hall polished off the innings.

The University batsmen appeared to be in something of a hurry for runs. One was very stupidly run out through attempting an impossible run. Others failed to distinguish between the ball pitched on the leg stump and that pitched outside.

In the field the University were keen and at times difficult on a difficult outfield, but they clearly need lots of batting practice. There appears to be a fair amount of bowling at hand. Currie, Teoh, Hong Choy and Ng all sent down some very good balls, and had it not been for the intrepid Broadbridge they might have got on top and dismissed the whole K.C.C. team for 100.



Plain View (H. C. Pih) being led in after winning the Kwang-tung Handicap at the Ninth Extra Race Meeting held on Saturday. Ticket No. 2163, which drew this pony in the mammoth sweep conducted by the Hongkong Jockey Club, paid \$37,815.00 for an outlay of \$1.

Thin on top?
TRY
Danderine



BOBBIE HEINE RETURNS

S. A. Champion For Next Wimbledon

(By Geoffrey Simpson)

Tennis is again in full swing. How is your game?—Are you at the top of your form, or do you find you tire easily, become exhausted after a set or two? If the latter is the case, and providing your heart and lungs are sound, there is but one explanation; and that is impoverishment of the blood.

It is from the blood that all the organs and tissues of the body derive nourishment, so to perform their duties properly they must be supplied with good, rich, red blood. If the blood is thin, weak and depleted it will not be long before ailments due to this condition assail you, for example digestive troubles, nervousness, insomnia, loss of energy, depression, to mention but a few. To create fresh supplies of rich, red blood, and so to build up health and strength, there is no quicker or more effective way than by taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The prescription of an eminent physician on M.D. of Edinburgh University, Scotland, these pills were especially designed for the building up of the blood, and the many thousands of anemic sufferers who have thereby regained health and strength afford ample proof of the reliability of this remedy.

Equally good for men, women and growing boys and girls, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have stood pre-eminent as a blood builder and blood purifier for the past fifty years. Try them yourself, they will surely do you good. Obtainable from chemists everywhere.

Although many rackets will be re-strung before the next Wimbledon is due, it is interesting to observe that South Africa has already decided to send us that much-discussed young woman, Mrs. Bobbie Heine Miller.

This means that the women's singles championship will be the most colourful since Suzanne Lenglen wore her large hair bandeau on the centre court.

Mrs. Heine Miller has colour and so has Helen Wills—and both will be there. Helen Wills Moody has been occupied lately with the removal of the second half of her name, and at Wimbledon she will be plain Helen Wills.

Mrs. Miller, who used to be plain Bobbie Heine, and who played at Wimbledon some years ago, will head South Africa's women's team, which incidentally will cancel out the men's team. Dissatisfied with their Davis Cup failures, the South African L.T.A. are keeping their men at home and sending their best women instead.

BIG REPUTATION

Mrs. Miller is an unusual figure in tennis. She lives on a lonely farm with her husband, and the only tennis practice she gets is by acting as honorary coach to some convent girls. Yet she has a reputation of being able to beat any woman or man player in South Africa. Once yearly she leaves the farm and wifes the opposition off the court, to retain her native championship.

Touring players—and these include Peggy Scriven, Freda James, Mary Healey, Mrs. Whittington, and Betty Nuthall—all get beaten by her, which helps to build up the notion that Mrs. Miller is about the best woman tennis player in the game.

It is said that for years her game has had everything except the opportunity, and now she is to get it. We shall await her visit with interest, but I am told that we shall not recognize in her the buxom young girl we saw at Wimbledon some years ago. She has changed a good deal, being slimmer and prettier.

HOCKEY MEETING

Mamak Tournament To Elect New Officers

The annual general meeting of the Mamak Hockey Tournament will be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Tuesday, November 2, at 6 p.m. It is important that representatives of each team should be present. The following is the agenda:

1. To elect a Civilian Assistant Hon. Secretary.
2. To elect representatives of teams to serve on the Executive Committee from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Civilian teams.
3. Any other business.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

Czechs Have Better Of Latvians

Prague, Oct. 13. In view of the forthcoming visit of the Czechoslovakian national football team to England and Scotland, special interest attaches to the international match between Czechoslovakia and Latvia which was fought out here yesterday before about 10,000 spectators.

The Latvian eleven enjoys a very high reputation in European football circles but the Czechoslovakian combination proved too powerful for the Latvians who were defeated by four goals to two.

HOME FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CHELSEA LEADS IN FIRST DIVISION BY DEFEATING BRENTFORD

Matches played on Saturday in the Home Football League have resulted in Chelsea taking the lead in the First Division, while Brentford, which lost to Chelsea, has gone down to third place. The Wolves are occupying the second berth at the moment.

Motherwell and Rangers have changed positions in the First Division of the Scottish. The former is now ahead with 21 points from 14 matches, with the latter a close second with 20 points from 13.

The following are the standings of the various teams:

ENGLISH LEAGUE										
First Division										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Chelsea	12	8	2	2	30	14	16			
Wolves	12	7	2	3	24	16	16			
Brentford	13	7	2	4	24	18	16			
Charlton	12	5	5	2	18	14	15			
Sunderland	12	7	1	4	22	23	15			
Leeds	12	5	4	3	16	13	14			
Arsenal	12	5	4	3	23	14	14			
Preston N.E.	12	5	3	4	21	15	13			
Stoke	12	5	3	4	21	15	13			
Bolton	12	5	3	4	20	15	13			
West. Brom.	12	6	1	5	21	24	13			
Middlesbrough	12	5	2	5	20	19	12			
Manchester C.	12	5	2	5	22	22	12			
Birmingham	12	3	5	4	17	18	11			
Huddersfield	12	5	1	6	18	21	11			
Coventry	12	4	1	7	18	21	11			
Grimsby	12	3	4	5	13	19	10			
Everton	12	4	1	7	10	19	9			
Blackpool	12	3	3	7	16	24	9			
Derby	12	2	5	5	14	27	9			
Liverpool	12	3	2	7	13	24	8			
Portsmouth	12	1	4	7	10	31	4			

Second Division										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Coventry	12	7	0	5	19	10	14			
Sheffield U.	13	8	2	3	16	14	18			
Aston Villa	12	8	1	3	21	9	17			
Cheshamfield	12	7	2	3	23	15	16			
West Ham	12	5	3	4	12	15	15			
Bradford	12	5	3	4	17	13	15			
Norwich	12	6	2	4	25	24	14			
Burnley	13	5	4	4	17	18	14			
Blackburn	12	5	3	4	21	17	13			
Manchester U.	12	5	2	5	15	11	12			
Tottenham	12	5	2	5	24	18	12			
Swansea	12	5	2	5	10	14	12			
Stockport	12	3	2	7	10	14	12			
Notts F.	12	4	3	5	11	13	11			
Southampton	12	4	3	5	19	23	11			
Bury	12	4	2	6	9	13	10			
Barnsley	12	4	2	6	17	22	10			
Newcastle	12	2	4	6	10	19	8			
Luton	12	1	5	6	12	21	7			
Fulham	12	1	5	6	12	21	7			
Sheff. W.	12	2	3	7	9	19	7			
Plymouth	12	1	3	8	13	25	5			

Third Division (South)										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Notts C.	13	7	3	3	19	9	17			
Cardiff	12	7	3	2	27	14	16			
Queen's P.R.	12	6	4	2	18	10	16			
Millwall	13	6	4	3	22	14	16			
Swindon	12	6	2	4	15	11	14			
Mansfield	12	6	2	4	18	16	14			
Southend	12	6	2	4	20	18	14			
Walsley	12	6	3	3	17	14	13			
Crystal P.	12	4	5	3	15	13	13			
Bristol C.	12	4	5	3	15	13	13			
Clapton O.	12	6	1	5	17	10	13			
Brighton	12	5	1	6	19	18	11			
Bournemouth	12	4	3	5	12	15	11			
Torquay	12	5	1	6	18	23	11			
Reading	12	4	3	5	10	19	11			
Bristol R.	12	3	5	4	10	19	11			
Northampton	12	4	3	5	15	18	11			
Newport	12	3	4	5	18	20	10			
Aldershot	12	3	3	6	14	20	9			
Exeter	12	2	4	6	15	21	8			
Walsall	12	4	1	7	13	21	8			
Gillingham	12	2	2	8	12	23	6			

Third Division (North)										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Lincoln	12	7	3	2	28	9	17			
Gateshead	12	7	3	2	23	16	17			
Chesham	12	5	3	4	19	12	17			
Oldham	12	6	4	2	20	8	16			
Doncaster	11	7	2	2	21	10	16			
Hull	12	6	4	2	10	10	16			
Rotherham	12	7	1	4	23	15	14			
Tranmere	12	5	3	4	20	12	13			
Portsmouth	12	5	3	4	21	20	13			
New Brighton	12	5	2	5	20	12	12			
Rochdale	12	5	2	5	20	24	12			
Bradford C.	12	4	3	5	22	20	11			
York	11	4	3	4	20	20	11			
Carlisle	12	5	1	6	16	21	11			
Wrexham	12	4	3	5	20	28	11			
Darlington	12	4	2	6	17	21	10			
Southport	12	3	3	6	16	21	9			
Crowe	12	3	2	7	9	16	8			
Accrington	12	3	2	7	10	18	8			
Hullfax	12	3	2	7	13	22	8			
Barrow	12	2	2	8	5	24	6			
Hartlepool	12	2	2	8	10	32	5			

SCOTTISH LEAGUE										
First Division										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Motherwell	14	9	3	2	34	17	21			
Rangers	13	7	6	2	26	9	20			
Hearts	13	8	3	2	31	14	19			
Celtic	14	8	3	3	35	22	19			
Dundee	10	9	1	0	31	27	19			
Falkirk	13	6	4	3	29	21	16			
Greenock	12	6	3	3	24	18	15			
St. Mirren	14	6	2	7	30	25	14			
Aberdeen	14	5	3	6	23	20	13			
Third Lanark	14	5	3	6	25	26	13			
Partick	14	5	3	6	19	28	13			
Arbroath	14	5	3	6	19	28	13			
Hamilton	14	5	2	7	30	34	12			

ENJOYABLE BOWLING MATCH

U.S.R.C. Beaten By K.C.C.

An enjoyable bowls match was played yesterday between the Kowloon C.C. and the United Services R.C., the former winning by 19 shots. His Honour Mr. Justice R. E. Lindell skipped one rink to victory over Dr. J. T. Smalley's rink by 20-14.

K.C.C.										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
W. G. Geall	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
W. J. Edwards	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
C. J. Tachell	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
R. E. Lindell	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
A. Nissim	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
E. Hearnthorpe	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
W. W. Hirst	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
R. Marks	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
R. Harding	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
E. Abraham	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
J. M. Jack	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
Total	69						53			

SIR ATHOLL BOWLS

Chief Justice Leads Scots At Bowling Green

The Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, lost little time in fulfilling a threat and a warning made in the course of his humorous speech at the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association annual dinner on Saturday when he took the field yesterday at Kowloon Bowling Green Club. His stalwartness boasted the trial, and yonder side of the border proved the opposition, which indicated that the clash was in the nature of a preliminary skirmish, or warning up, before Sir Atholl next month marshals his men upon the green under the banner of St. Andrew for the annual encounter with the Society of St. George.

The rinks were—A. Stevenson, W. Russell, W. Macfarlane, Sir A. MacGregor (op.); E. V. Searle, E. M. Hutton, J. C. Gill, C. B. Hosking (skip). The game was keenly contested, but luck-favoured the Englishmen.

LOCAL HOCKEY

Club Team To Play The Police

The following team will represent the 1st XI of the Hongkong Hockey Club against the Hongkong Police on the No. 2 Navy Ground at King's Park on Wednesday, October 27, at 5 p.m. in the Inter-Section Tournament: V

SHE is not a grouser; not a bitter woman. Is smart, alert, modern, she loves her job, and carries on in spite of its disadvantages. She knows its uncertain conditions! Good here, bad there—no enforceable standards—and hence the death of recruits. We go on—she says—because sick folk can't wait...

WHO'D be a NURSE?

as told to
Joan Woollcombe



At first I used to hide when Sister came into my ward. They had warned me she was a holy terror—though later I found her quite decent. You see, I was only 17 when I started at H. Matron told me to come along and see how I did.

We had to pay a premium, though this is not usual; and also mother had to supply my outfit; and my first pay was £10 a year.

I have been qualified just three years; so that was happening seven years ago, anyway. I was there just a year, so keen that nothing mattered.

Then I went to H. General and of course, my year's training did not count, and I started all over again.

NOW, no nurse minds discipline—but it's the restrictions that got us down. Mine was not one of the big modernised hospitals, or one of the progressive Municipal places, like L.C.C. hospitals. And—there is no accepted standard; or conditions that can be enforced.

For instance, a friend of mine trained at the same time at "The Royal Free" and found restrictions relaxed and discipline kept.

Irritations reduced to a minimum. For instance, the rule that no Pro. must ever address a word to a student, or doctor, came up when all students and doctors are women.

They could talk, they played tennis together, and learned a lot about both sides of their work. Then, when she finished training, she went to a hospital at a fashionable resort.

Exhaustively strict matron, heaps of restrictions, and all the nurses out to outwit the rules.

That's the worst of it. You never know what you will find.

My training and first work later was pretty average, I suppose. But I never really found out whether I was employed to do odd jobs at a rotten salary and pick up what I could about the sick, or to be a proper nurse because I was to be taught a fine job!

However, conditions affected me most at first. Accommodation—fair. Food? Good quality ruined by appalling treatment.

Half an hour for our midday meal, sometimes halved by waiting for near-raw meat, sodden vegetables, soggy puddings (juniors kept quiet while seniors talked, too—like school, only more so)—and then, perhaps after a lecture on the "Causes of Indigestion" or "Modern Dietetics!"

The modern hospitals have dietitians to watch the menus, and it's better when the sister-housekeeper is as independent as possible, too.

Hours worried me most.

Do you realise that a 55 or 59 hour

Today's Thought
He is my friend that succours me, not he that plights me.
—THOMAS FULLER.

MY ANNUAL REST

I LIKE to think of my holiday as my annual rest. I always go away with the firm intention of having a lazy time, with no strenuous exercise and as much rest as possible. I have just come back from my annual rest, and on thinking it over I begin to wonder.

The first morning I intended getting up late, but the smell of sea air and the first rays of sunshine entering my room woke me. It was irresistible. I got up and dressed. A short walk before breakfast, in the cool of the morning, can do no harm, I thought. I had my walk.

After breakfast I found a comfortable chair and decided to bask in the sun. I sat for about ten minutes when someone suggested a swim. We went to the beach and stayed there till lunch time. I swam, and raced, and dived, and plunged, and returned exhausted to the house.

"Never mind," I thought, "I'll rest in the afternoon. It's better to have some exercise during the cooler part of the day."

By the time lunch was over I felt better and went for a motor run in the afternoon. When we got back we had just time for another dip to freshen us up for dinner. After dinner I got a book and decided to spend a quiet evening.

I managed to rest for half an hour, and then tennis was suggested. I played tennis.

week or more is still worked? That the total span of a girl's duties (between coming-on and going-off) may be 13 hours on day duty and 12 hours on night? That my lectures, anyway, had to come mostly out of Time Off (two hours!), and had to be attended in full uniform (more time, for changing).

After duty, at 8 p.m., we could only go out with (very) special permission. Of course, progressive hospitals under the L.C.C. and Bart's, Guy's and the others, give their Pros. complete freedom between 8 and 10 p.m.

But imagine having all the lights switched off anyhow at 10.30! We did. Nobody resented it early to bed—we had to get sleep; but that lights off forcibly got me down!

Then, we had nowhere to see visitors, and no telephone of easy access, and, as a general rule, never knew our free times till the actual day.

It was hard to be completely cut off from normal life. Try it and see.

I THINK perhaps the first time I really said: "Who'd be a Nurse..." was after my first spell of real night duty. Perhaps it will tell you more about the whole thing if I just describe that as it happened, to-day—especially in understaffed places.

Well, listen: it's the end of the night, from 5.30 to 7, that gives you a close-up of "being a Nurse," and "debunks" the romance of it—though, mind you, nothing takes away the fact it is the finest job on earth for the right woman...

Well, in my case, I had a ward of 18 patients; between 5.45 (which was the earliest I might wake them) and 7—when I had to hand over to Day Nurse, I had to wash and tidy them and so on, and cook and serve their breakfasts.

This is a list of the things I had to do, and for, 18 semi-helpless cases: wake, wash them, and take temperatures; do a round of bed-pans; do their hair and their nails (and this means all these things thoroughly); change linen, and do any treatments due—and cook and serve is meant, all of which may be different.

Porridge, tea, bread and butter and eggs and bacon or eggs—you know the sort of thing. Mine was a medical ward, so the diet was fairly full. This hour and a quarter was my nightmare; sometimes though I'm off night duty it comes back to me in sleep, because you're really "for it" if you were a moment late, whatever the cause, in my hospital.

I used to plan and re-plan ways of getting through; and patients, when they could, helped.

But, even with a junior to cut bread-and-butter—it was a crazy race; and

I went to bed at a little after twelve after a good game of bridge. I slept the sleep of the utmost dazed.

Next morning my intentions were as good as ever. I did stay in bed till eight o'clock, but I did not resist the temptation to swim. Neither did I resist other temptations, and we went for a long walk before lunch. In the afternoon I played tennis again. In the evening I climbed a hill—no, a mountain!

The days which followed were taken up by swimming, walking, running, diving, climbing, driving, riding, playing tennis, golf, and various card games—but the latter only after dark. My muscles became sore and they became supple again. My skin was burned and got well again and became tanned. And every night I went to bed exhausted.

I must have walked on average of 15 miles a day. I swam for at least two hours. I ran on the beach for another hour. I played tennis for two hours, and I drove a car for two or three hours. I climbed several hills—no, mountains—and I played more bridge than during the rest of the year. I rode horses until I or part of me—could stand it no longer. I went for evening strolls which became long marches. I ate like a navy and never wasted a minute. I did read one chapter of a book. And I think I did sit down for at least half-an-hour—once.

And now I am back from my annual rest. Since I feel like a boxer fighting trim I think I shall change the name. I am back from my annual training.

Miller Watson.

—to wake a case who had only just dropped off to his first bit of sleep... well, I did not enjoy that, either.

What about pay and prospects? Prospects of employment, fine! There's a scarcity of trained State Registered Nurses.

Pay? Well—the College of Nursing, which is always battling for better conditions, has a suggested minimum scale: And even they only recommend £205 to £280 for staff nurses.

Private nurses get between three and four guineas a week and their full keep, of course.

As an example, my friend who has just qualified and is Staff Nurse doing "Casualty" at a smaller London hospital gets £4 7s. 11d. a month less 7s. 2d. for superannuation scheme, and will get a pension of four-sixths of whatever salary she's getting when she retires.

Her hours are long, nine-hour day and a 24-hour week over a spread fortnight; but she's dead keen on her work, has a good matron, and does not grouse.

It's a question of cash. If we could afford more staff it would ease things. Meanwhile—we must do the best we can. Patients don't stop being ill while we argue.

What she did not say—but probably thought, like I do—was that the shortage of recruits will go on, get worse.

unless girls can be sure of reasonable minimum conditions.

They want girls new, with matriculation standard or something, or they want them to pass a test examination before hospitals take them on.

You don't get that type of girl to take £18 a year, fair to middling conditions, a 24-hour week, if she doesn't know even then—whether she's a badly paid junior school girl or a student taking day pay because of the fine chances of learning a job with a future.

No, I have not said anything about nursing being a vocation. It must be, or you wouldn't get women sticking it in the face to minding hypodermics. Or modern-minded hospital experts—L.C.C. staff, Middlesex and the rest—fighting for better conditions and better nurses!

JOHN A. SMITH

Asks —

How Do You Use Wireless?

THERE are approximately 30,000,000 radio listeners in this country. During an average year the B.B.C. receives from them about 150,000 letters, expressing approval or disapproval of various programmes. Many of them are concerned with listeners' fare in general—"I consider you give too much time to jazz" or "Can't we have more sports commentaries?" Most valuable to the directors of programmes are those letters which, by the intelligent manner in which they are written, show the listener's unqualified appreciation, help to show the B.B.C. what the public wants.

This year, however, there has been a serious fall in the number of letters received. It is estimated that last December the total will reach no more than 60,000, or only one-third of the usual number. As a result the B.B.C. has to face not only the task of giving the public what it wants (which is quite easy, if known), but also that of discovering what the public wants. As a way of its staff a representative public and these people regularly receive blank forms on which to record their opinions of various programme items.

There are two obvious drawbacks to this scheme. First, it is doubtful whether even the 150,000 selected members are truly representative of the huge nation-wide audience behind the "micro." Second, an employee of the B.B.C. may not be too willing to criticise programmes when, at the same time, he feels he is indirectly criticising his employers. No doubt, it is easy to exaggerate the importance of this factor.

Indifference to Programmes

But, far more interesting than any alternative the B.B.C. may adopt, is the more fact of the drop in "listener-response." It seems to indicate a growing indifference to the nature of broadcast programmes.

During Coronation week a great deal of money and pains was spent on the production of "Merrie England," broadcast twice and listened to by millions. It was estimated, by twenty million people, that the B.B.C. intended to guide its future policy in regard to such programmes by the tone of the huge mail that was expected to follow the broadcast.

"Merrie England" brought in 44 letters. Similarly, the "singing mice" broadcast, on which the B.B.C. listened to comment, received only six replies. During the 1937-38 winter Scottish stations received no more than 80 letters a week from their regional public, and many of these were not comments on programmes but queries on one matter or another.

It is ridiculous to suggest that the radio is not an important part of our

national life, but there is no doubt that something is happening to the way in which people regard and use broadcast programmes. The radio is peculiar among all forms of entertainment or art in that it has a highbrow public.

If you are a theatrical producer you may decide to cater for one section of people by putting on Chekhov or Clifford Odets; or for another by staging a domestic comedy or sophisticated revue; or for a third by taking the local "Empire" and producing its traditional fare. Each part of the public, according to its tastes, can find enough material in the theatre, in books, music, or films, to fill its leisure hours without its having to encroach on a sphere in which it is really little interested, merely for "something to do."

The radio, as we know it to-day, is different. The B.B.C. tries, very conscientiously, to cater for everybody the time it visualises a kind of average man to whom every item it broadcasts is acceptable. Only, in practice, real people soon diverge from the average, either "downward" or "upward," and the greater the divergence the less satisfying are the programmes.

What After 15 Years?

Some months ago a correspondent to a B.B.C. journal made a survey of his acquaintances in search of the highbrow listener. He found none. He found many people who were discriminating in the plays and films they saw and the books they read, but none who approached the radio critically or gave it any serious intellectual consideration.

The conclusion seems to be that radio programmes are most appreciated as an accompanying noise to other activities. Probably not one person in a hundred listens without at the same time reading, talking, or doing something that really is considered more important than listening. Outstanding items, of course, get particular attention. But that the radio is taken mostly by the periodical complaints from listeners and radio writers that there are too many intervals in the programmes. These people are aggrieved that, maybe at ten separate times during a day's listening, they have to wait three minutes before the next item commences!

To me the fall in listener-response suggests that people are not very interested in what they hear, though they do want to hear something all the time. We have had well over a dozen of regular broadcasts, recorded, of solo vocalists, and still singing with the music of hundreds of dance bands, full orchestras, trios, quartets, sextets, and septets; the words of thousands of earnest talkers are still broadcast side by side with the songs of crooners, romantic sopranos, and full-

EUROPEAN PARADOX

AN extensive tour among the people of five countries in Europe, just completed, has made clear to me the monstrous paradox that exists in Europe to-day.

While those who administer and govern the great dictatorships are constantly occupied in diplomatic manoeuvres and finesse for places in world politics, their people continue their daily pursuits little interested in the diplomatic game, and desiring only to be left alone in peace.

Crossing the battlefields of Flanders, which only twenty years ago were reduced to a wilderness of churned mud and tree stumps, but which are now covered with luxuriant growth and crops, I stopped to speak to the people about war and politics. But I soon found that their interest lay in peaceful pursuits, and that what interested them had in the doings of diplomats and statesmen was merely incidental to the main business of living.

Strangely enough, I found the same in Germany and Italy. Right down the Rhine gorge from Cologne to Coblenz, which only recently at its re-occupation witnessed the marching of soldiers and military display, the people are peace-loving and desire only to be left alone to their work, their crops, their dances, and their songs.

Yet, next to the Brenner pass, the Rhine valley must be one of the most strongly fortified frontiers in Europe. There are evidences of strong garrisons all the way along the river and, of course, one is always conscious of the existence of the French Maginot line only a few kilometres to the south.

Saluting Maria

Bavaria is the same. But in that country of dense forest, rich pastures, and enchanting scenery resembling parts of Scotland, one gets the first unmistakable evidence of national political consciousness. The Nazi salute and the "Heil Hitler" are used on every occasion of meeting and parting, and as one approaches Munich, the early storm-centre of contemporary German politics, the signs become so commonplace that one takes them for granted as one would a polite "good evening" or "good morning."

The people are peacefully inclined as are their neighbours in the Rhine valley, but they have more interest in politics. When I was there, they were just preparing Munich for the arrival of Herr Hitler and, naturally, feeling was running high. But high though the feeling was, it was neither bellicose nor chauvinistic. Indeed, they appeared to be convinced that war is a remote possibility.

Austria is in different mood. Its towns and villages are less well cared for than those of Germany, and one is unconsciously conscious of an undercurrent of dissatisfaction and unrest. A competent observer told me that eighty per cent of rural Austria and a large part of the towns incline to Nazism. The impression I got is that though general war is as far removed from the people's thoughts as it is from the German Government, the possibility of internal rising cannot be ruled out.

The Two Italies

The paradox of peace and power is clearly seen whenever the Brenner pass is crossed into Italy. There, the social conditions of the people are largely as they were when I saw them 16 years ago, just before the March. Italy is really two countries—the new and the old.

The new is the military machine, the vast schemes of road, rail, and hydro-electric construction, and huge imposing administrative offices in the austere architectural style at the great sea ports where armies of officials bustle about, papers rustle, and rubber stamps thump incessantly; the old is the Italian peasantry and the village populations.

Fascist Italy differs from the new Germany in a curious respect. Whereas the change in Germany is psychological and touches the very souls of the people, that of Italy is one of mathematical and mechanical precision affecting the instruments of government and defence. This is gradually being extended from the top downwards and there is evidence

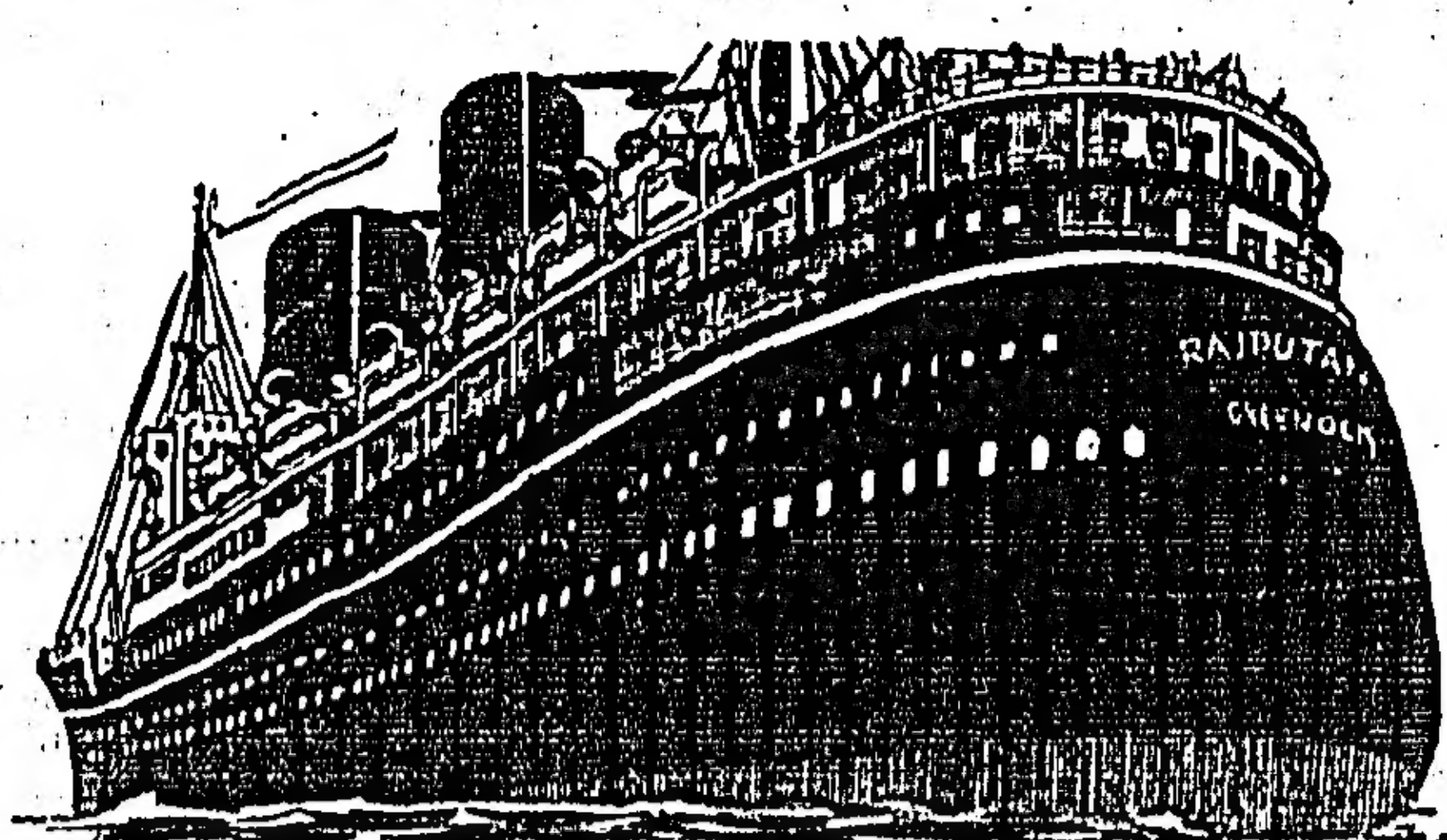
bodied centralism, as well as those of adonoidal "blues" singers, baritones, and thundering basses. All this vast output of more or less genuine art has flown past our ears, but what has it left behind?

Not very much. It has taught us a few facts. We may recognise the names of more operative singers than we know in pre-B.B.C. days, and we may know more of what is happening outside our immediate environment. But I doubt whether we are much wiser as a result of 15 years' radio or more fluent in self-expression or more often lifted out of our everyday selves.

The technique of listening is a difficult one. It requires great concentration, far more than does, say, reading or watching a play. Consequently, it cannot be continued for long at a time. Again, when a thing becomes very easily obtainable and very cheap it soon ceases to be vividly appreciated.

Maybe the next development in radio will be a reduction in programme time with the exercise of greater discrimination in the items broadcast. I know a move to such an end would meet with a storm of protest. But only a similar plan would do away with the essential idleness of 14 hours daily of music, variety, talks, and plays, all huddled together like the ingredients of an Irish stew, much of it of no real value.

John A. Smith.



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TANDA	7,000	4th Nov.	Japan.
*BEHAR	6,000	8th Nov.	Japan.
TILAWA	10,000	11th Nov.	Amoy & Japan.
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that in time the organisation will have reached even the lowest social grades. Unlike the typical German, the Italian does not take well to the idea of life. Nevertheless, it is having its effect and great changes are being worked out.

Like those of Germany and Austria, the Italian people are closely wedded to the peace ideal, but, like the rest, they appear awed by the sheer immensity and thoroughness of the administrative machine.

Strange Contrast

Thus you get the monstrous paradox of Europe to-day. Dictators and general staffs controlling powerful military and naval machines superimposed upon peace-loving people who have little knowledge about what is going on and appear to care less.

But it is clear that the sentiments and desires of the rank and file of authoritarian States are, so to speak, "like the flowers that bloom in the spring, they have nothing to do with the case."

This is the eternal contradiction of power politics and the leaders principle, the clash of official and unofficial notions of what a State stands for. But though this paradox exists it can never, in present conditions,

be a source of weakness. Every agency of propaganda and channel of information is controlled by the State so that it can be used at any time to work up a mass hysteria for its life. Nevertheless, it is having its effect and great changes are being worked out.

It is doubtful if these devices would prove as successful in the case of Italy, where there is still wide freedom of expression, as they would in Germany, but an English resident in Stresa told me that they were used with great effect during the period of the sanctions, when national solidarity was of primary importance.

One thing I found common to all countries, even among certain sections in France, is the fear of Bolshevism. The mention of the word to them is like a red rag to a bull. They all look upon it as we would the plague. The dictators know this and exploit it to the full for almost every heading has something about Bolshevism.

What precisely is included in the term Bolshevism is a question to which I could not get a really conclusive answer, but there is no doubt that it plays a large part in their thoughts as war is absent.

W. Ninian Stewart

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POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Special Duty For Day Of Governor's Arrival In Colony

Orders issued by the Hon. Mr. T. H. King, Inspector General of Police, in connection with the official landing of His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Northcote, Governor Designate of Hongkong, state:

The following Police Reservists will parade for duty in connection with the official landing of H.E. Sir Geoffrey Northcote, on Thursday, October 28th, 1937:

Chinese Company—20 members to parade at Central Police Station at 08.20 hours sharp, to draw arms. Dress—White Uniform, Sun Hats, and Belt with Braces.

Indian Company—20 members to parade at Central Police Station at 08.20 hours sharp to draw arms. Dress—White Uniform, Sun Hats, and Belt with Braces.

Flying Squad—4 members to parade at Central Police Station at 08.20 hours for escort duty. Dress—White Uniform, Sun Hats, Belt with Braces, and revolvers to be worn. Emergency Unit Reserve—8 members to parade at Central Police Station at 08.30 hours sharp. Dress—Khaki Helmet, Khaki Tunic, Khaki Shorts, Khaki Stockings, Belt with Braces, and revolvers to be worn.

CHINESE COMPANY

Training Course—Part I.—The undermentioned members of the Chinese Company will attend Chinese Company Headquarters on Tuesday, and Friday, October 26th and 29th at 18.30 hours for Part I of Training Course:

Constables R4 Tam Kim-fung, R23 Kong Kar-yun, R43 Lau Chik-kai, R40 Lam Man, R48 Thomas Thim Wong, R50 Sit Pui Hung, R56 Wan Chiu, R58 Chiu Chiu, R51, R50 George Chan and R54 Yam Ping-yue.

Training Course—Part II.—The undermentioned members of the Chinese Company will attend Chinese Company Headquarters on Tuesday, and Friday, October 26th and 29th at 17.30 hours for Part II of Training Course:

Mongols Vote To Break With Chinese

Peiping, Oct. 25. A mass meeting organized by the Kweichow Peace Preservation Commission has passed a resolution in favour of severance of relations between Suiyuan Province and the Nanking Government, according to an unofficial Japanese report. The report adds that the meeting decided to discard the Chinese national flag and adopt the Mongolian colours instead.—Reuter.

Course:—Constables R4 Tam Kim-fung, R23 Kong Kar-yun, R43 Lau Chik-kai, R40 Lam Man, R48 Thomas Thim Wong, R50 Sit Pui Hung, R56 Wan Chiu, R58 Chiu Chiu, R51, R50 George Chan and R54 Yam Ping-yue.

Patrol Duty—Nightly between 18.00 hours and midnight by members as detailed by the Officer in Charge of Company.

INDIAN COMPANY

Strength.—The following have been taken on the strength of the Indian Company, as from 20th October, 1937:—Constables R13 For Khan, R219 Nur Ahmed, R223 Firdos Khan, R229 Mohamed Rashed Mollis, and R230 Mohamed Asghar.

Leave.—Constables R203 Ajun Khan, and R202 Ayub Khan have been granted 10 months' leave of absence from the Colony, as from 16th October, 1937.

Patrol Duty—Nightly between 18.00 hours and midnight by members as detailed by the Officer in Charge of Company.

EMERGENCY UNIT RESERVES

Gas Lectures.—The first series of the Gas Lectures will be given by A.S.I. (R) G. J. Grover, and L.S.R. 423 B. W. Simons on Wednesday, October 27th at 17.30 hours at the E.U.R. Headquarters. All members will attend.

Monthly Meeting.—Monthly Meeting for members of the E.U.R. will be held at the E.U.R. Headquarters on Friday, October 29th at 17.30 hours. All members will attend.

Seek To Save Conference

FRANCE EASES POSITION

But Rome Making Non-Intervention Agreement Almost An Impossibility

Paris, Oct. 24. It is learned in French circles that it is impossible to reach an agreement at the Non-Intervention Committee meeting on the question of a token withdrawal, the French Government will not insist upon the point.

Paris is not willing to believe the obstacles facing the Non-Intervention Committee are insuperable, but the opinion is that it is difficult for the British and French governments to accept the Italian request that decisions of the Committee during these discussions should be taken unanimously. It is held this rule might easily paralyse the working of the Committee. It is thought that it may be possible to get the Soviet representative to abstain from voting so that an effective solution could be reached.

Finally, strong objections are raised to Italy's refusal to bind herself to accept the International Commission's figures as to the number of volunteers serving in Spain. It is felt that if the Italian claim for this is conceded, it will be more or less useless to send out commissions.—Reuter.

FRENCH SHIP BOMBED

Port Vendre, Oct. 24. An unidentified plane bombed and hit the French steamer Ouedmellah, proceeding from Morocco with a cargo of grain.

Two French warships arrived on the scene in time to save the crew, but the Ouedmellah was abandoned.—Reuter.

War Spreads In North

Japanese Drive In Shantung

Han Fu-chu's Troops Move

Peiping, Oct. 25. The possibility of a political arrangement to remove Shantung province from the scope of hostilities appears to have vanished according to reports from Tientsin, which show that after a two weeks' lull in military operations there is a quickening of sharp fighting to the east of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

The Japanese claim that as a result of this engagement Mayowu has fallen into their hands. The Japanese advanced from Linghsien, allegedly in a southward drive against Yucheng. The capture of Mayowu would facilitate this attack, it is stated.

Meanwhile, a large force of General Han Fu-chu's troops is reported to be moving north from the Yellow River towards Lingzi, just to the east of Mayowu. These troops were yesterday subjected to a heavy bombardment from the air.—Reuter.

RAILWAY RESUMING

Peiping, Oct. 25. Traffic on the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is resuming shortly under the management of the South Manchurian Railway, which has established a bureau at Tientsin.

The Director of the Bureau has summoned all employees of stations under Japanese occupation to register at Tientsin as soon as possible.

Traffic on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway has already been restored.—Reuter.

Smoke Bombs Lead To Tale Of Sea Fight

London, Oct. 24. In connection with a radio message from the R. and O. liner Kaiser-i-Hind, that she had observed a seaplane bombing submarines midway between Alicante and Cape Tene on the east coast of Spain, the Admiralty states that a British plane dropped two smoke bombs to discover the direction of the wind in that vicinity.—Reuter.

BOMBING PRACTICE

London, Oct. 24. The Admiralty now states that the flying boat observed by the Kaiser-i-Hind was a British aircraft indulging in practice bombing at a floating target.—Reuter.

TWO PRIZES WON BY H.K. TICKETS IN IRISH SWEEP

While none of the big prizes in the Irish Sweepstake on the Cesarewitch has come to Hongkong, two Colony residents have been lucky enough to draw £100 consolation prizes. They are:

Mr. Alick Mackenzie, 49, Kimberley Road, and of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, who held ticket No. 1.W 81040, and

Mr. Wong Ching-tai, 139 Bonham Strand, East, who has won with ticket No. MD 48337.

This is the first time Mr. Mackenzie has enjoyed any good fortune in the Irish Sweepstakes, although he has regularly participated in them.

Mr. Mackenzie is a well-known local resident, and is the father of Miss Allison Mackenzie, formerly a prominent Hongkong tennis and badminton player, who has just returned to England.

VALUE OF SWEEPSTAKES

Dublin, Oct. 24. Sir Joseph Glynn, vice-Chairman of the Hospitals Trust Committee gave an address at the closing proceedings of the draw for the Irish Sweepstake on the Cesarewitch at the Mansion House to-day, when he said the promoters had now been before the world for seven years openly and honestly. Their early promises had been fulfilled, and the sweepstake money had permitted them to send students to various parts of the world to study medical problems.

They looked forward to their return to Dublin, fortified with knowledge.

In addition a fund had been established for supplying hospital libraries with books.—International Press Bureau.

STOP PRESS

Rumours Of Disaffection In Manchukuo

Revolutionary Hurls Bomb At Police Army Revolt Reported

Shanghai, Oct. 24. Changchun, the capital of Manchukuo, is under martial law following the throwing of a bomb by a Korean revolutionary on October 22, which resulted in the death of four policemen and the revolutionary himself, according to a report reaching here to-day.

The incident occurred at the South Gate of Changchun, when a policeman noticed the suspicious movement of the revolutionary. Before the Korean was arrested, he threw a grenade at the police station, killing four policemen on entry duty.

A high police official was seriously injured. Other policemen rushed out and opened fire on the bomb thrower.

On the Korean's body, the Japanese found a note book containing a page which described the assassin as a member of the Korean Youth League.

"If I fall in this movement," the note book revealed, "my colleagues will carry on the struggle."

Twenty-five suspects were arrested as a result of the bombing.—International News Agency.

Shanghai, Oct. 24. Two battalions of Manchukuo troops in Eastern Jehol revolted at noon yesterday and killed their commanding officers, who are Japanese, according to vernacular papers to-day.

The names of the battalion commanders are Majors Osaki and Matsuiwa.—International News Agency.

WOULD-BE ORE THIEF CONVICTED

Ng Wing-lee, 28, unemployed, was brought before Mr. R. Edwards at the Central Magistracy this morning charged with stealing wolfram ore and assaulting the complainant, Li Hing, 32, ore dealer, of No. 103 Fuk Wing Street, ground floor, at Connaught Road Central, near Douglas Street, on Saturday.

The complainant stated that he and a folk was carrying a rattan basket containing 42 catties of wolfram ore along Connaught Road Central, when some 20 people came up to them and attempted to snatch the basket. During the struggle the defendant struck the complainant. A few minutes later an Indian constable arrived and had the defendant arrested.

Ng was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and was recommended for banishment, the second charge being dismissed.

Ambassador Quits Rome For London

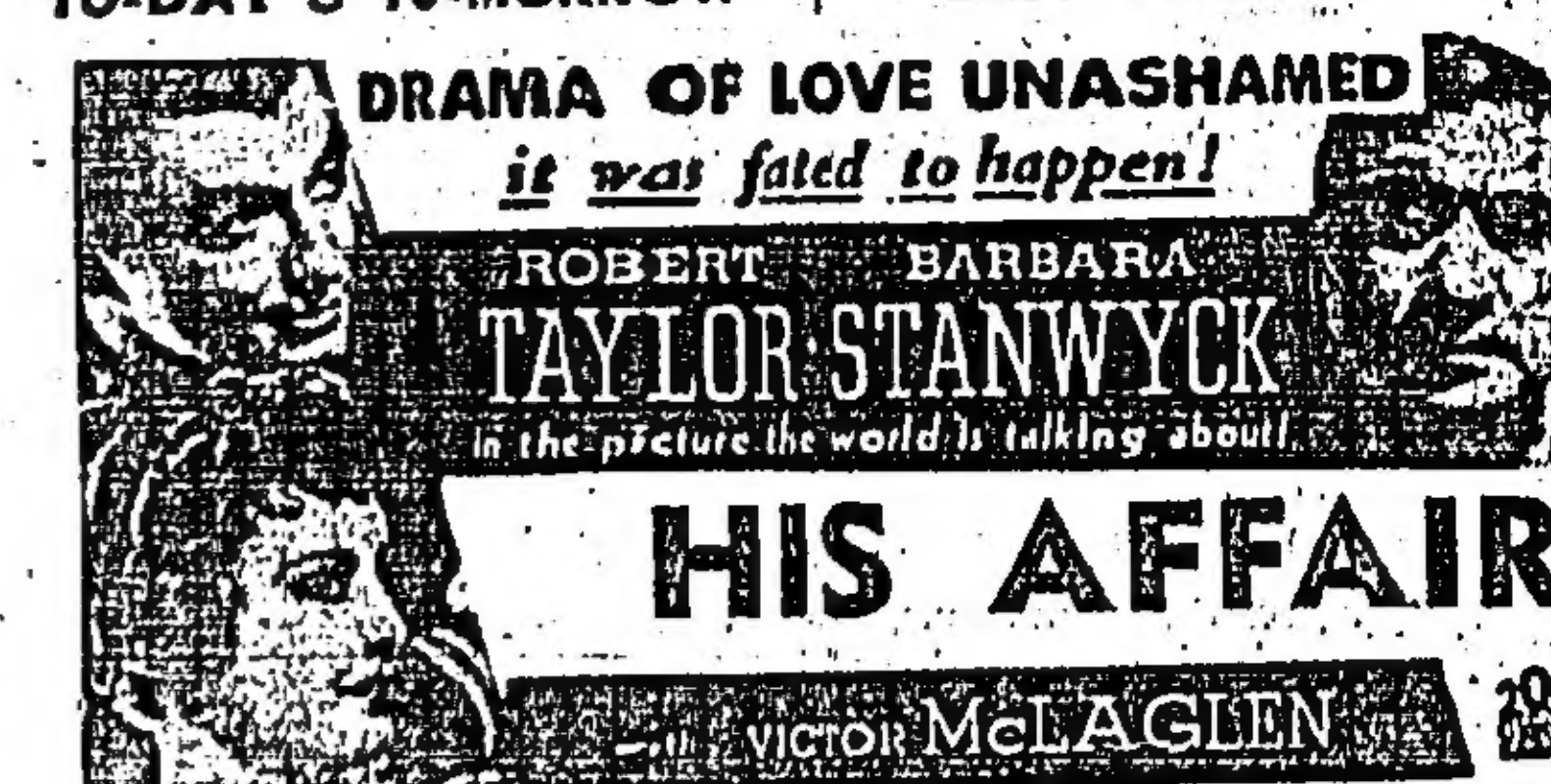
Rome, Oct. 24. Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, and his wife, flew to Berlin this morning. The diplomat had conversations with Signor Mussolini while in Rome. It is understood Herr von Ribbentrop is returning in order to attend the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee in London on Tuesday.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF JAPAN

Paris, Oct. 23. The French Dockers' Federation has voted to boycott Japanese goods at all French ports.—United Press.

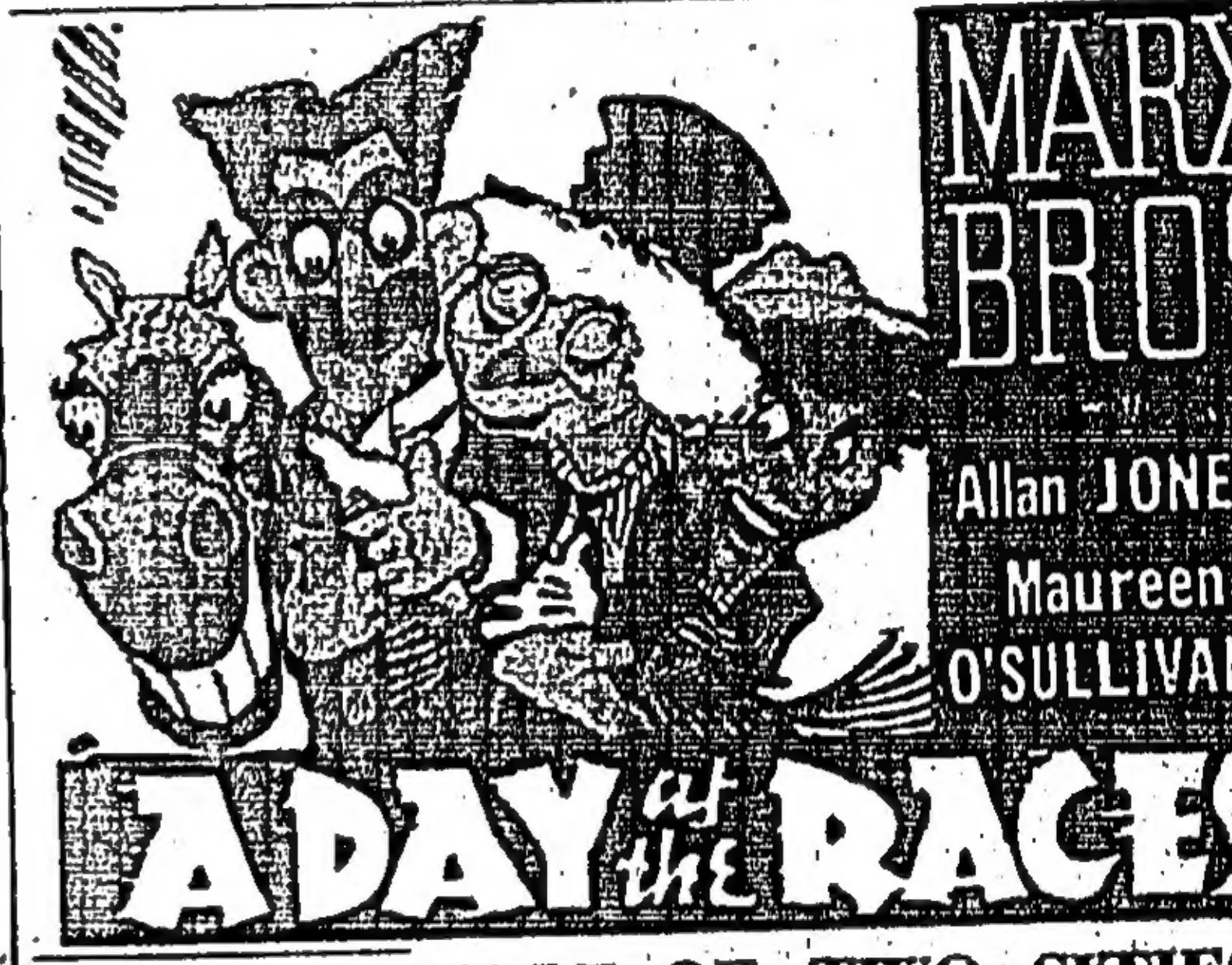
QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

HONG KONG KOWLOON
AT 2.30-5.15 7.20-9.30 P.M. AT 2.30 5.20-7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW LAST TIMES TO-DAY



WEDNESDAY
At The QUEEN'S
"KING OF GAMBLERS"
Lloyd Nolan - Claire Trevor

TO-MORROW
At The ALHAMBRA
"MEN IN EXILE"
Dick Purcell - June Travis



WED. "A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
THUR. "ROSE MARIE"
FRI. SAT. "THE GREAT GAMBINI"

MATINEES: 2.00-3.00-4.00-5.00-6.00-7.00-8.00-9.00
EVENINGS: 2.00-3.00-4.00-5.00-6.00-7.00-8.00-9.00

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
3 GREAT STARS IN M-G-M'S SMASHING DRAMATIC TRIUMPH!



WEDNESDAY, ONE DAY ONLY!
H. C. WELL'S PROPHETIC FILM SPECTACLE!
TYPICAL OF TO-DAY'S EVENTS!
RAYMOND MASSEY "THINGS TO COME"
CEDRIC HARDWICKE
An "Old Favourite" From London Films!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
THE BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR!
IRENE DUNNE in "THEODORA GOES WILD"
A Columbia Picture